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ABSTRACT

This document contains information about selected trends in higher education enrollment and finance in Connecticut. It opens with a summary of the state's higher education budget for fiscal year 2002-2003, and then discusses higher education in a statewide context. Trends are noted for general fund and operating budget expenditures, and comparative funding indicators are identified. Enrollment trends are discussed, and information is provided on degrees conferred and position trends. A section discusses tuition and fees, followed by a description of state and student shares of costs and student aid and statutory waivers of tuition costs. The final section discusses the capital budget of Connecticut's system of higher education. The operating budget for higher education in Connecticut sends a clear message from the Governor for fiscal restraint. While the recommended budget for fiscal year 2003 represents an increase over the budget for fiscal year 2002, it falls below the original appropriation. Higher education's share will remain at the 4.4% level in fiscal year 2003. From 1990 to 1997, enrollment in Connecticut's public higher education system declined, but since fall 1998, enrollment has increased, and has now reached a peak at about the previous 1990 high point. (Contains 51 tables and 50 figures.) (SLD)

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Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

## Connecticut Public Higher Education

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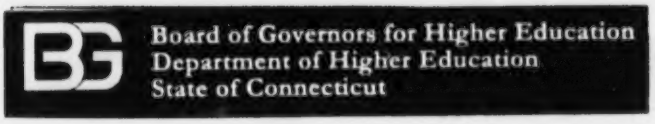
# 2002 System Trends

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | |
|---|---|
| FY 2001-2003 Operating Budget Summary | 3-6 |
| Higher Education in a Statewide Context | 7-10 |
| General Fund and Operating Budget Expenditure Trends | 11-14 |
| Comparative Funding Indicators | 15-18 |
| Enrollment Trends | 19-28 |
| Degrees Conferred | 29-32 |
| Position Trends | 33-39 |
| Tuition and Fees | 41-54 |
| Student and State Share of Costs | 55-59 |
| Student Aid and Statutory Waivers | 61-69 |
| Capital Budget | 71-79 |




# 2002 System Trends

# FY 2001-2003 Operating Budget Summary

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Governor's Recommended Summary
# FY 2001-03 Operating Budget

| | FY 2001 Actual Expenditures | FY 2002 ** Estimated Expenditures | FY 2003 Appropriation | FY 2003 Governor's Recommended |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL FUND*** | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | $179,170,207 | $186,315,872 | $203,860,050 | **$198,769,486** |
| UConn Health Center | 72,207,712 | 72,979,303 | 76,290,687 | **75,289,811** |
| Connecticut State University | 130,556,391 | 135,524,490 | 146,257,148 | **143,431,619** |
| Community-Technical College System | 115,586,774 | 121,509,083 | 131,544,991 | **126,556,986** |
| Charter Oak State College | 1,743,773 | 1,756,220 | 1,979,263 | **2,385,611** |
| Department of Higher Education | 49,898,596 | 50,160,947 | 50,619,039 | **47,845,261** |
| Funded from Surplus | 19,678,420 | 28,649,546 | 10,600,000 | - |
| | $568,841,874 | $596,895,461 | $621,115,178 | **$594,278,774** |
| **OPERATING FUND** | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | $284,503,999 | $295,378,321 | $303,101,708 | **$303,101,708** |
| UConn Health Center | 334,121,123 | 345,685,000 | 362,366,000 | **362,366,000** |
| Connecticut State University | 200,063,492 | 203,385,740 | 208,802,193 | **208,802,193** |
| Community-Technical College System | 96,594,807 | 98,871,841 | 105,189,569 | **105,189,569** |
| Charter Oak State College | 1,453,285 | 1,564,290 | 1,605,538 | **1,605,538** |
| Department of Higher Education | - | - | - | - |
| | $916,736,706 | $944,885,192 | $981,065,008 | **$981,065,008** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | $463,674,206 | $481,694,193 | $506,961,758 | **$501,871,194** |
| UConn Health Center | 406,328,836 | 418,664,303 | 438,656,687 | **437,655,811** |
| Connecticut State University | 330,619,883 | 338,910,230 | 355,059,341 | **352,233,812** |
| Community-Technical College System | 212,181,581 | 220,380,924 | 236,734,560 | **231,746,555** |
| Charter Oak State College | 3,197,058 | 3,320,510 | 3,584,801 | **4,032,397** |
| Department of Higher Education | 49,898,596 | 50,160,947 | 50,619,039 | **47,845,261** |
| Funded from Surplus | 19,678,420 | 28,649,546 | 10,600,000 | - |
| | **$1,485,578,580** | **$1,541,780,653** | **$1,602,216,186** | **$1,575,343,782** |

* *Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits*

** *Includes the Governor's December 2001 recommended targeted lapse.*



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# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Governor's Recommended General Fund Operating Budget

## FY 2001-02

| | Appropriation | Governor's Recommended * | $ Change From Appropriation | % Change From Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| University of Connecticut | $191,432,718 | $186,315,872 | $(5,116,846) | -2.7% |
| UConn Health Center | 73,980,179 | 72,979,303 | (1,000,876) | -1.4% |
| Connecticut State University | 138,654,695 | 135,524,490 | (3,130,205) | -2.3% |
| Community-Tech College System | 124,272,315 | 121,509,083 | (2,763,232) | -2.2% |
| Charter Oak State College | 1,849,872 | 1,756,220 | (93,652) | -5.1% |
| Department of Higher Education | 50,971,837 | 50,160,947 | (810,890) | -1.6% |
| **Subtotal** | **$581,161,616** | **$568,245,915** | **$(12,915,701)** | **-2.2%** |
| Paid from Surplus | 30,891,846 | 28,649,546 | (2,242,300) | -7.3% |
| **Total** | **$612,653,462** | **$596,895,461** | **$(15,158,001)** | **-2.5%** |

* Includes all allotment reductions, the Special Session reductions and the Governor's December 2001 targeted lapse.

## FY 2002-03

| | Appropriation | Governor's Recommended | $ Change from Appropriation | % Change from Appropriation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| University of Connecticut | $203,860,050 | $198,769,486 | $(5,090,564) | -2.5% |
| UConn Health Center | 76,290,687 | 75,289,811 | (1,000,876) | -1.3% |
| Connecticut State University | 146,257,148 | 143,431,619 | (2,825,529) | -1.9% |
| Community-Tech College System | 131,544,991 | 126,556,986 | (4,988,005) | -3.8% |
| Charter Oak State College | 1,979,263 | 2,385,611 | 406,348 | 20.5% |
| Department of Higher Education | 50,619,039 | 47,845,261 | (2,773,778) | -5.5% |
| **Subtotal** | **$610,551,178** | **$594,278,774** | **$(16,272,404)** | **-2.7%** |
| Paid from Surplus | 10,600,000 | | (10,600,000) | -100.0% |
| **Total** | **$621,115,178** | **$594,278,774** | **$(26,872,404)** | **-4.3%** |

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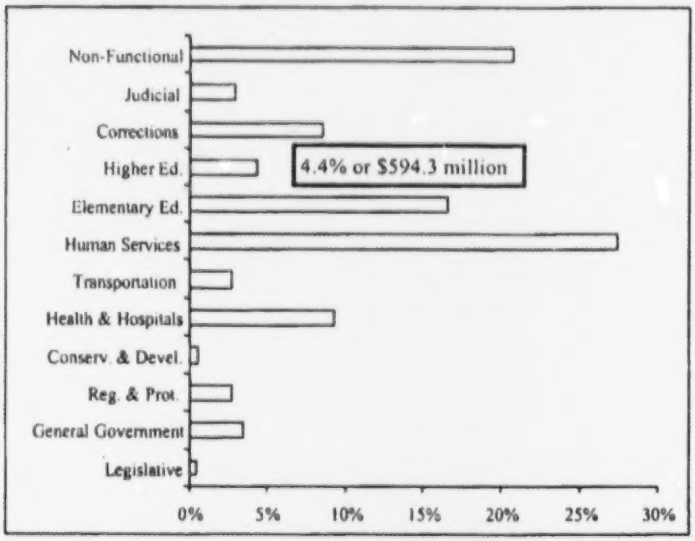
# 2002 System Trends

# Higher Education in a Statewide Context

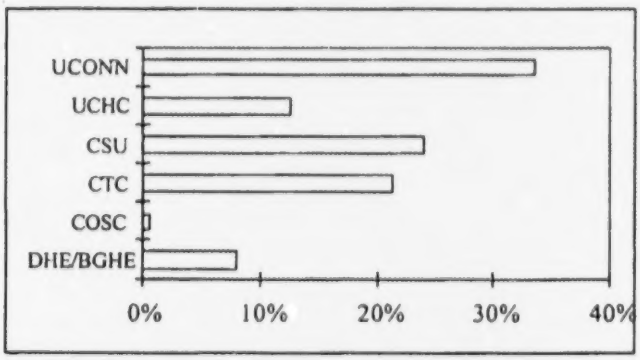
## State Budget by Function




Under the Governor's recommended FY 2003 budget totaling $13,489.6 million, about 4.4 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. This represents a $16.3 million, or 2.7 percent reduction to the original FY 2003 appropriation, a cut that is relatively consistent with reductions taken to other functions of government.

The Governor's operating budget for higher education sends a clear message of the need for fiscal restraint. For FY 2003, a total of $594.3 million for the system, compared to the original appropriation of $610.6 million, is recommended. This recommended budget represents a 4.6 percent increase ($26.0 million) from FY 2002 estimated expenditures, excluding surplus appropriations. Over $12.4 million of funds needed to maintain FY 2002 operating expenditures among the constituent units are supported through the use of FY 2001 surplus. Inclusion of the one-time surplus funding in FY 2002 yields a more modest FY 2003 recommended increase of 2.3 percent.

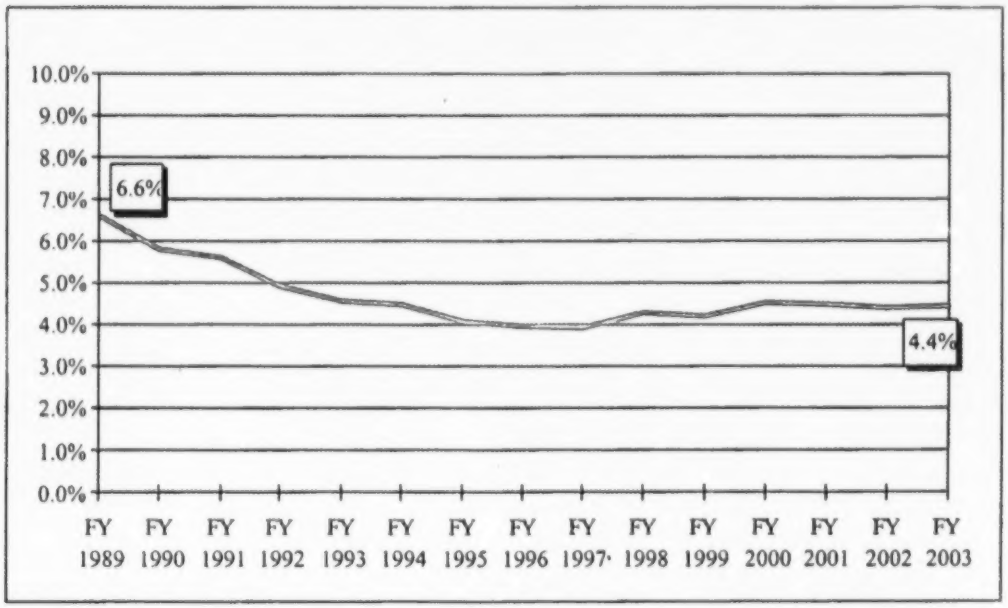
## Higher Education Budget




| | % | $ |
|---|---|---|
| UCONN | 33.4% | $198.8 |
| UCHC | 12.7% | 75.3 |
| CSU | 24.1% | 143.4 |
| CTC System | 21.3% | 126.6 |
| COSC/CTDLC | 0.4% | 2.4 |
| DHE/BGHE | 8.1% | 47.8 |
| Total: | 100% | $594.3 |

*State budget by function compares higher education direct appropriations to other state funding priorities, or functions of government, as approved by the General Assembly. The higher education budget breaks out higher education's share by constituent unit. To ensure data consistency over time, state appropriations are defined as all appropriated funds (General Fund, transportation fund, etc.).*

## Higher Education as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations




*Illustrates the change in the portion of the budget devoted to higher education from FY 1989 to FY 2003 without fringe benefits which are allocated by the Compiroller.*

In FY 1989, higher education received 6.6 percent of the state budget. Funding declined to a low of 3.9 percent of the budget in FY 1997, and rose slowly to 4.5 percent by FY 2001 before declining slightly to 4.4 percent for FY 2002. Based on the Governor's mid-biennial recommendations, higher education's share of the state budget will remain at the 4.4 percent FY 2002 level for FY 2003. FY 2002 represents the first decline in higher education's share of the state budget since FY 1997.

The trend of decreasing higher education funding in the 1990's was not limited to Connecticut, but occurred to varying degrees across the country. Connecticut's experience resulted primarily from its deeper and more prolonged recession. The funding drop occurred initially as a result of increased support for other government functions, while dollars for higher education remained at status quo levels. In FY 1993, as the recession deepened, higher education funding was cut, which drove the decline that continued until FY 1998. Reductions to the FY 2002 and FY 2003 budgets lowered all of education's share slightly, offsetting increasing shares to correctional and judicial functions.

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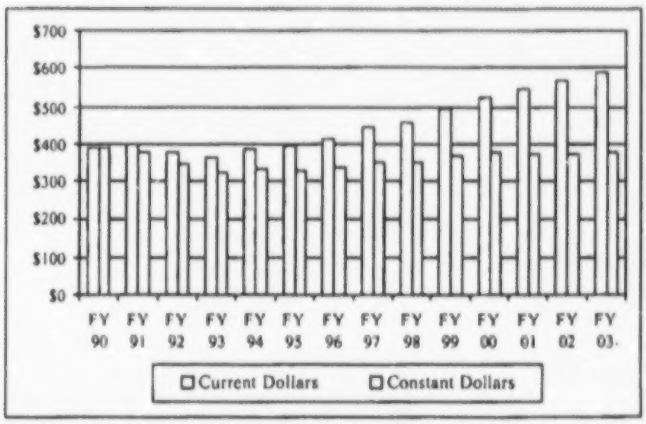
# 2002 System Trends

# General Fund and Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# General Fund Expenditure Trends

## Current and Constant 1990 Dollars
(millions)




After sustaining significant reductions in state support in FY 1992 and FY 1993, annual state appropriations to higher education have been on the upswing. In FY 2001, state support of $549.2 million represented an increase of almost $158 million over FY 1990 levels, or 40.2 percent. However, taking into account inflation during this time, state support actually eroded by $17.0 million, or 4.3 percent.

For FY 2002, an increase of $19.0 million, or 3.5 percent over FY 2001, was appropriated excluding funding for one-time expenses paid from the FY 2001 surplus. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the system is still below FY 1990 funding levels by $17.1 million, or 4.4 percent. The recommendation for FY 2003 represents an increase of 4.6 percent over FY 2002. In inflation-adjusted dollars, state system support would still erode by $13.2 million over FY 1990 funding levels. With the turn in the economic climate and a projected budget deficit in both FY 2002 and FY 2003, any hope for reversing the erosion in the near future has been extinguished. In addition, the one-time funding of $41.5 million from the FY 2001 surplus has been reduced by $12.8 million to help close the budget deficit. Of the remaining $28.6 million, nearly $9 million is earmarked for the FY 2002 portion of the Higher Education Matching Grant to endowments and $6.6 million is designated for special projects, leaving $13 million devoted to one-time operating budget support.

| Fiscal Year | General Fund Expenditure Current Dollars | HEPI Percent | HEPI Adjusted Expenditure Constant Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | $391.6 | | $391.6 |
| 1991 | 397.8 | 5.3% | 377.9 |
| 1992 | 378.7 | 3.6% | 347.4 |
| 1993 | 361.4 | 2.9% | 322.3 |
| 1994 | 386.0 | 3.4% | 332.8 |
| 1995 | 393.2 | 3.1% | 329.3 |
| 1996 | 410.9 | 3.0% | 334.4 |
| 1997 | 445.0 | 3.1% | 351.2 |
| 1998 | 458.4 | 3.5% | 349.5 |
| 1999 | 491.5 | 3.5% | 365.9 |
| 2000 | 524.4 | 3.7% | 375.0 |
| 2001 | 549.2 | 4.8% | 374.6 |
| 2002 | 568.2 | Est. 3.5% | 374.5 |
| Gov. Rec. 2003 | 594.3 | Est. 3.5% | 378.4 |

Source: Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, Research Associates of Washington.

*The exhibits display general fund expenditures from 1990 through 2003 on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. The constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index. It does not include general fund fringe benefits paid by the State Comptroller.*



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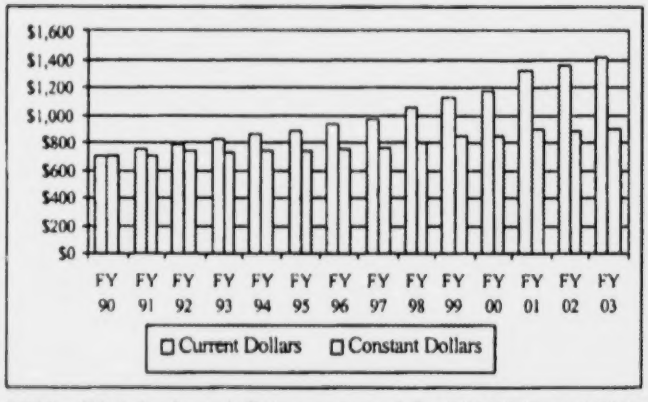
# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

## Current and Constant 1990 Dollars
**(Millions)**




The operating budget is made up of state supplied support from the general fund and constituent unit supplied revenue from other sources, notably tuition. As funding from the state general fund decreased precipitously in the early 1990's, funding was increased from the student in the form of tuition and fees to maintain services. The result was significant tuition increases in the mid-1990s. In recent years this trend has slowed somewhat, particularly with state funding for a tuition freeze in FY 1999 and FY 2000. With budget deficits projected for FY 2002 and FY 2003, however, the support from the general fund for higher education is slowing and tuition and fees are again on the rise.

Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by $714.4 million or 102.2 percent from FY 1990 to the Governor's recommended level for FY 2003. This compares to an increase of $202.7 million for general fund expenditures only over the same period. As part of the Governor's desire to close the projected budget deficit in FY 2003, he is recommending the block grants of the constituent units be reduced by some $13.5 million from the original FY 2003 appropriation.

In inflation-adjusted dollars, expenditures have increased by 28.8 percent or $201.0 million from FY 1990 to the Governor's recommended level for FY 2003.

*The exhibits display the operating budget expenditures from 1990 through 2003 on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. The constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index. The operating budget excludes general fund fringe benefits paid by the State Comptroller, but includes tuition and fees, federal and state student financial aid and certain other programs, private grants and contracts (not including foundation support) and other miscellaneous revenues. Other funds such as research and hospital funds are not included in these exhibits.*

| Fiscal Year | Operating Budget Expenditures Current Dollars | HEPI Percent | HEPI Adjusted Expenditures Constant Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | $699.1 | | $699.1 |
| 1991 | 740.7 | 5.3% | 703.7 |
| 1992 | 789.8 | 3.6% | 724.4 |
| 1993 | 811.5 | 2.9% | 723.6 |
| 1994 | 853.3 | 3.4% | 735.8 |
| 1995 | 877.1 | 2.9% | 734.6 |
| 1996 | 920.6 | 2.9% | 749.3 |
| 1997 | 969.9 | 3.1% | 765.5 |
| 1998 | 1,048.3 | 3.5% | 799.2 |
| 1999 | 1,122.6 | 2.4% | 835.9 |
| 2000 | 1,175.8 | 4.1% | 840.8 |
| 2001 | 1,309.2 | 4.8% | 893.1 |
| 2002 | 1,346.4 | Est. 3.5% | 887.4 |
| Gov. Rec. 2003 | 1,413.5 | Est. 3.5% | 900.1 |

Source: Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, Research Associates of Washington

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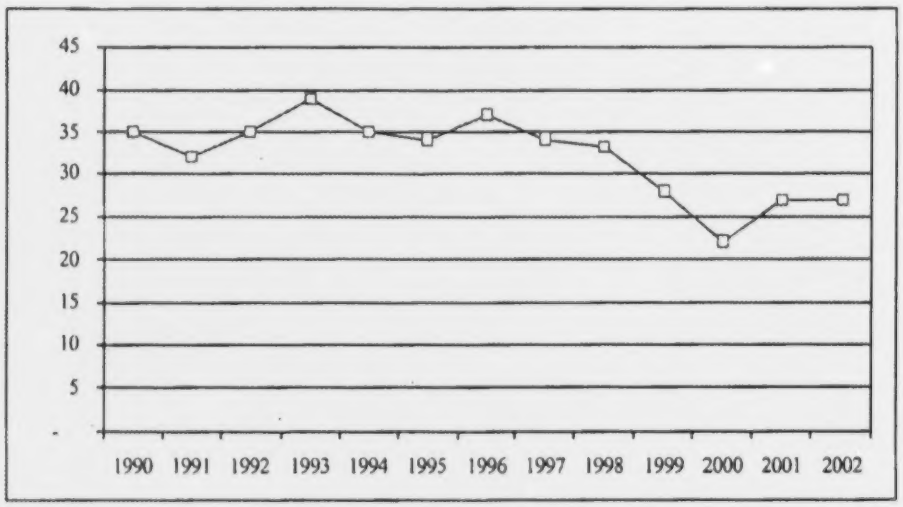
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

# Comparative Funding Indicators

## National Rankings
## Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per Capita




| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CT | 142.4 | 150.0 | 153.2 | 147.8 | 150.8 | 152.7 | 153.3 | 164.5 | 176.4 | 191.5 | 213.0 | 216.0 | 222.5 | 56.2% |
| National Median | 159.2 | 165.1 | 161.5 | 156.6 | 160.2 | 166.4 | 173.4 | 180.6 | 197.5 | 197.5 | 208.0 | 221.0 | 225.5 | 41.7% |
| **Rank** | **35** | **32** | **35** | **39** | **35** | **34** | **37** | **34** | **33** | **28** | **22** | **27** | **27** | |

Source: Illinois State University, Grapevine, Annual Survey.

Connecticut has a consistent ranking in the lower half of the 50 states by this measure, which gauges state funding levels on a per state resident basis. Beginning in 1990, Connecticut's funding per state resident moved from 10 percent below the national median to 2 percent above in 2000, only to fall below again in 2001. In 2002, Connecticut spent about $222 per capita on higher education, placing it **27th** among 50 states, about 98 percent of national median funding. With anticipated reductions in higher education spending in upcoming budgets, it is unlikely that Connecticut will cross the median any time soon.

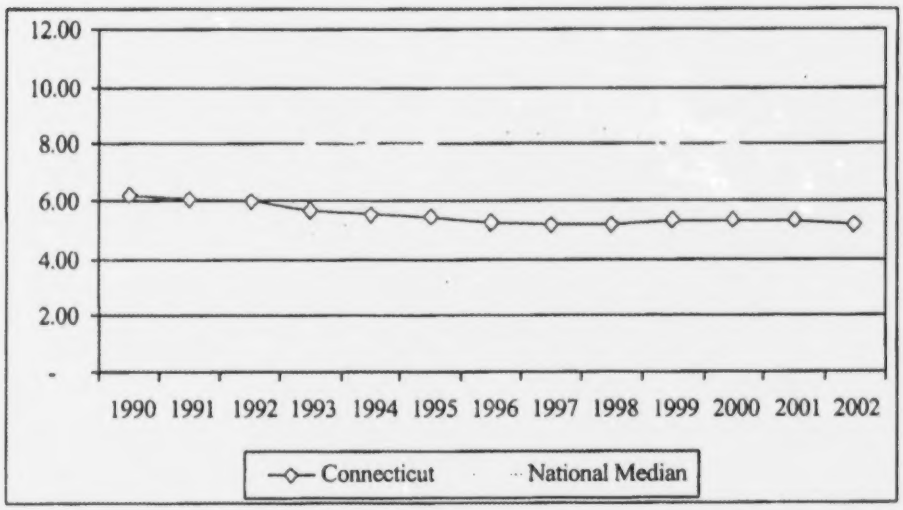
Note that this measure does not take into account the size of the state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students served by the public system—all of which have a significant effect on how rank is interpreted. It is calculated by taking the total state appropriations for higher education, including estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, and dividing it by state population.

Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

# Enrollment Trends

## National Rankings
## Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per $1,000 Personal Income

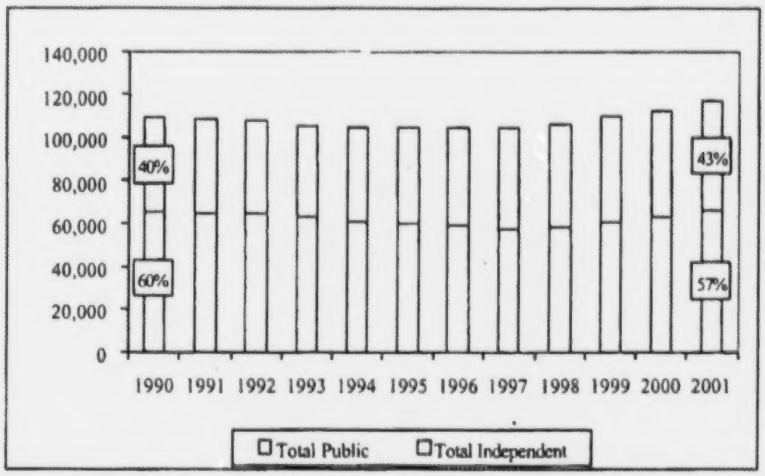



| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CT | 6.22 | 6.08 | 6.01 | 5.68 | 5.56 | 5.46 | 5.28 | 5.18 | 5.21 | 5.33 | 5.31 | 5.34 | 5.18 | -16.7% |
| National Median | 9.74 | 9.39 | 8.62 | 8.21 | 7.96 | 8.02 | 8.46 | 8.30 | 8.58 | 7.83 | 8.00 | 7.57 | 7.50 | -23.0% |
| **Rank** | **49** | **47** | **46** | **46** | **48** | **48** | **48** | **47** | **47** | **47** | **45** | **44** | **46** | |

Source: Illinois State University, Grapevine, Annual Survey.

Connecticut continues to be well below the national median and has ranked in the upper 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2002, Connecticut ranks **46th** among the 50 states. This measure gauges state funding levels as compared to wealth or ability to pay (personal income). It is the ratio of the total state appropriations, including estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, per $1,000 of personal income (total state personal income divided by $1,000). Clearly, Connecticut's personal income level, driven by high incomes in the lower part of the state, is too high for this ever to be a reasonable measure against the rest of the nation. In addition, it does not consider the size of a state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students enrolled in the public system.

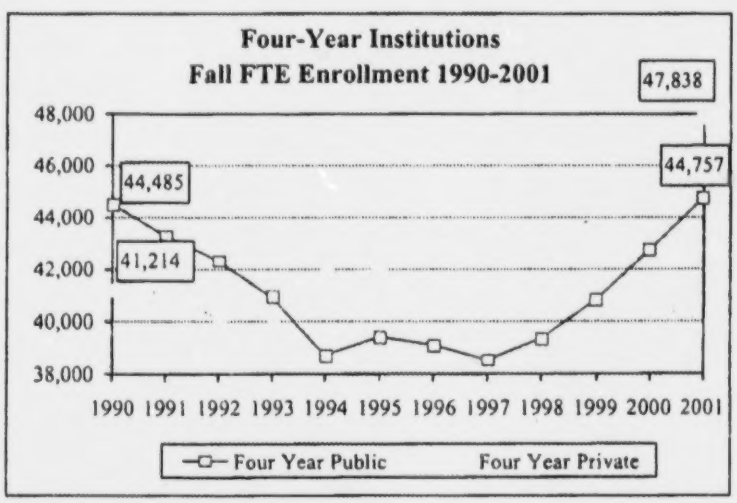
## Connecticut Higher Education
## Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2001




Enrollment is calculated and reviewed on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because full-time equivalents are more directly related to funding needs.

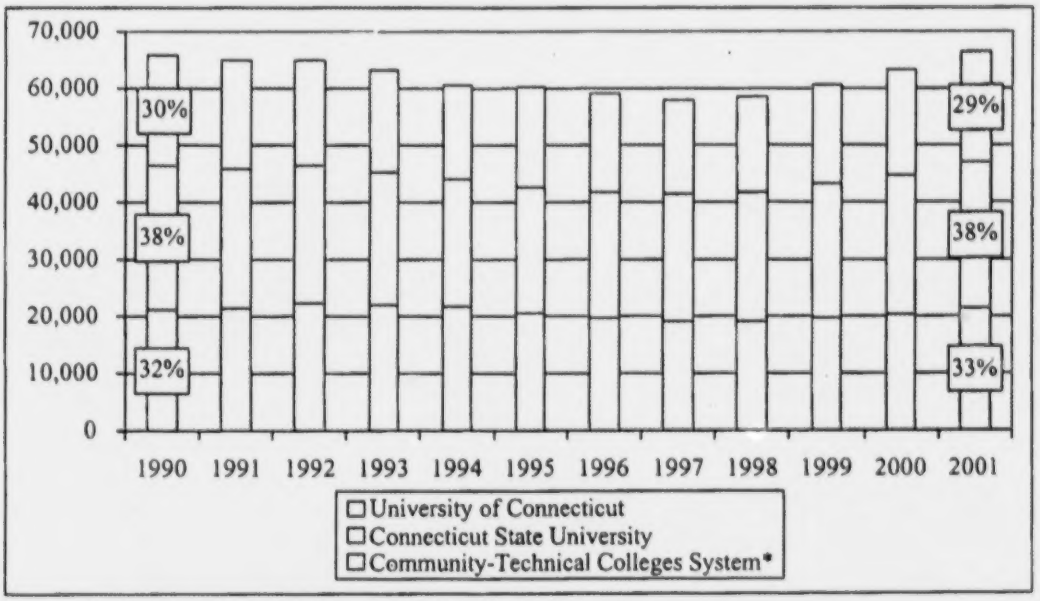
FTE enrollment in Connecticut public and independent institutions surpassed its 1990 peak for the first time in fall 2000 and has grown further in fall 2001. In 1990 enrollment stood at 109,646 and in fall 2001 at 117,554. In 1990, the public institutions represented 60 percent of the state's total higher education enrollment and remained at that level until 1993. The percentage bottomed out at 55 percent in fall 1998 and has increased gradually to 57 percent in 2001. Enrollment in the state's independent institutions has grown from 43,400 in 1990 to 50,761 in 2001, a 17 percent increase, while the public institutions have surpassed the 1990 enrollment of 66,246 for the first time, registering 66,793. Last year represents the third year of growth in FTE students at public institutions.

The chart at right depicts FTE enrollment between public and independent four-year institutions from the 1990 peak through 2001. The independents never experienced the enrollment drop that occurred in the public sector in the mid-1990s when the traditional college age population declined, and have experienced a steady enrollment climb ever since. The publics have exceeded the 1990 peak for the first time. Although the beginning and ending enrollment ratio of public to independent is nearly the same, the student distribution is reversed.




Source: DHE, IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

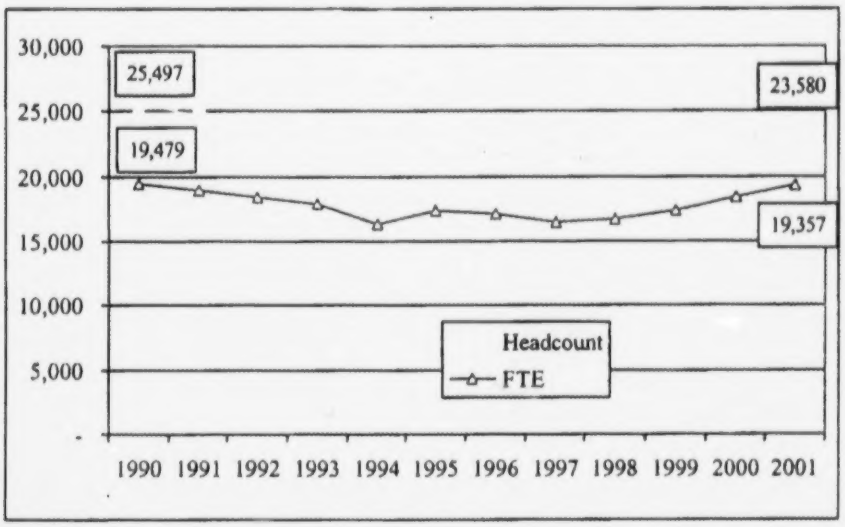
## Connecticut Public Higher Education
## Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2001




* Community and Technical Colleges merge in 1993
Source: DHE, IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey, excluding the University of Connecticut Health Center

From 1990 to 1997, enrollment across the system declined steadily with the exception of the community colleges, which experienced modest growth in 1991 and 1992 before beginning a downward trend. This decline turned the corner for the system in fall 1998 with a one percent increase. In fall 2001, the system reached a new peak of 66,324 total FTE students, excluding the University of Connecticut Health Center. Since the turnaround in fall 1998, the system enrollment has grown by 7,991 FTE students or 13.7 percent, with growth of 15.9 percent at the University of Connecticut, 12.2 percent at Connecticut State University and 13.5 percent at the Community-Technical College System from 1998 to 2001. Enrollment is now 557 or 0.8 percent above the previous 1990 enrollment peak of 65,767 FTE students.

## University of Connecticut
## Fall Enrollment 1990-2001
## All Campuses

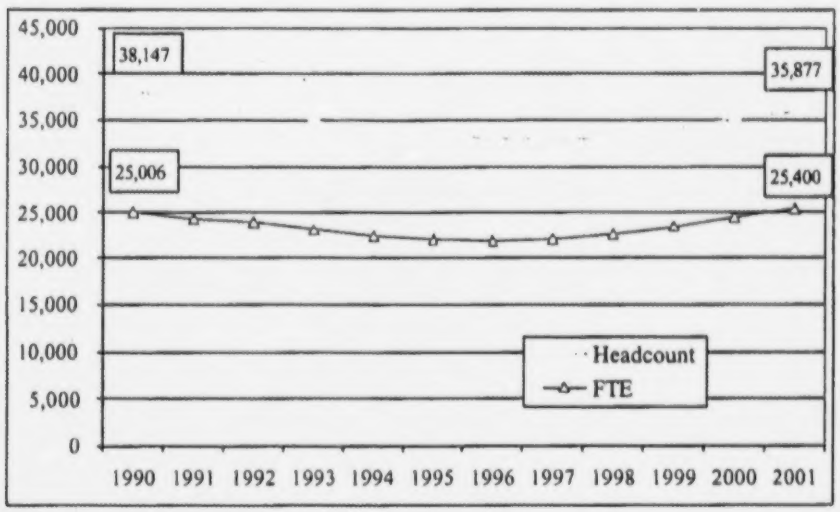



At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 going from 19,479 to 16,374 FTE students, or nearly 16 percent. However, all campuses have contributed to the fourth year of growth with an increase of 1,019 FTE students from fall 2000 to fall 2001. The largest percentage growth, 10.5 percent, occurred at the Stamford Campus, while Storrs experienced the largest numerical increase at 884 FTE students.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2001

| | Peak Enrollment 1990 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **University of Connecticut** | | | | | | | |
| Storrs | 16,673 | 15,074 | 14,420 | 14,586 | 15,109 | 15,978 | 16,862 |
| Avery Point | 471 | 390 | 384 | 399 | 419 | 420 | 488 |
| Hartford | 887 | 657 | 597 | 629 | 703 | 694 | 728 |
| Torrington | 258 | 206 | 174 | 184 | 212 | 216 | 217 |
| Stamford | 663 | 499 | 491 | 586 | 609 | 656 | 725 |
| Waterbury | 527 | 320 | 308 | 315 | 351 | 374 | 377 |
| **UConn Total** | **19,479** | **17,146** | **16,374** | **16,699** | **17,403** | **18,338** | **19,357** |
| Tri-Campus | 1,672 | 1,183 | 1,079 | 1,128 | 1,266 | 1,284 | 1,322 |

## Connecticut State University
## Fall Enrollment 1990-2001
## All Campuses

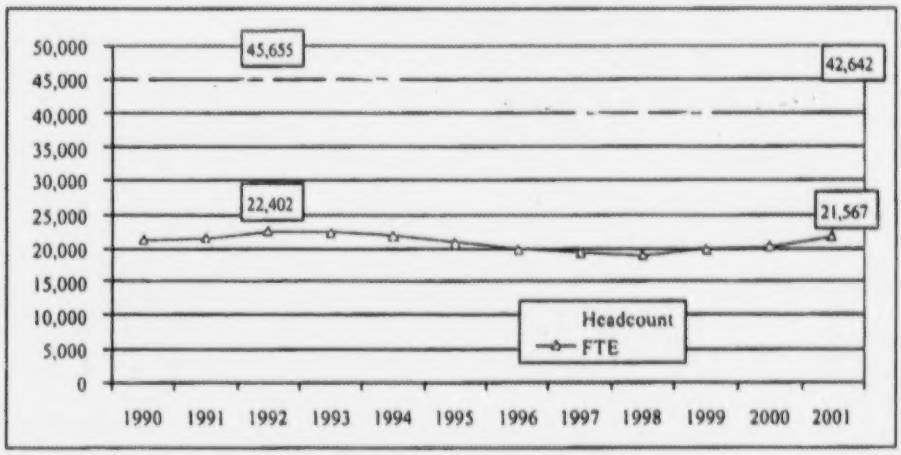



From 1990 to 1996, the CSU system lost about 12.2 percent of its enrollment. However, over the last six years it has experienced modest growth. Eastern and Western are the only campuses that have more students now than they did in fall 1990, with increases of 33.8 percent (1,056 FTE students) at Eastern and 6.2 percent (247 FTE students) at Western over the period. From fall 1996 to 2001, Eastern showed growth of 25.7 percent: Western 19.0 percent, Central 14.4 percent, and Southern 11.2 percent.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2001

| | Peak Enrollment | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| **Connecticut State University** | | | | | | | |
| Central | 8,675 | 7,369 | 7,445 | 7,708 | 7,866 | 8,111 | 8,431 |
| Eastern | 3,126 | 3,328 | 3,328 | 3,557 | 3,820 | 3,935 | 4,182 |
| Southern | 9,199 | 7,677 | 7,756 | 7,677 | 7,900 | 8,335 | 8,534 |
| Western | 4,006 | 3,573 | 3,626 | 3,698 | 3,842 | 4,034 | 4,253 |
| **CSU Total** | 25,006 | 21,947 | 22,155 | 22,640 | 23,428 | 24,415 | 25,400 |

# Community-Technical College System
# Fall Enrollment 1990-2001
# All Campuses

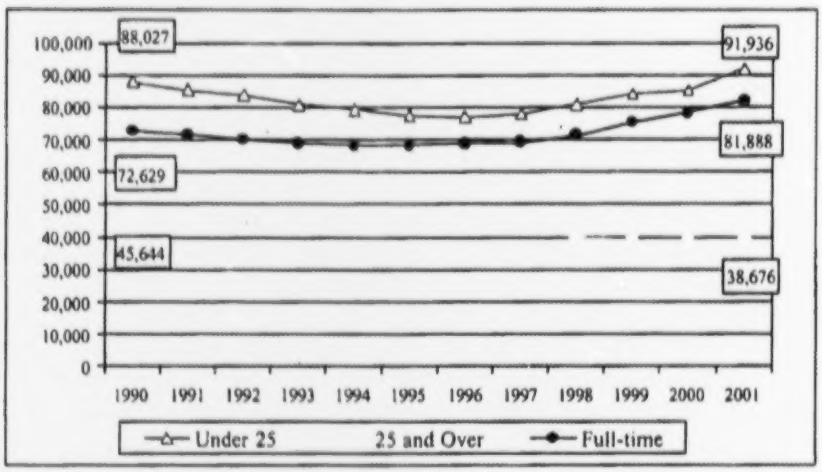



**Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2001**

| | | Peak Enrollment | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1992 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| **CTC System** | | | | | | | | |
| Asnuntuck | 682 | 815 | 797 | 806 | 744 | 750 | 785 | 785 |
| Capital | 1,857 | 1,818 | 1,400 | 1,368 | 1,354 | 1,319 | 1,468 | 1,532 |
| Gateway | 2,243 | 2,587 | 2,161 | 2,002 | 1,906 | 1,979 | 2,029 | 2,343 |
| Housatonic | 1,064 | 1,225 | 1,212 | 1,543 | 1,676 | 1,809 | 1,884 | 2,123 |
| Manchester | 3,325 | 3,523 | 2,790 | 2,766 | 2,684 | 2,698 | 2,729 | 2,914 |
| Middlesex | 1,528 | 1,564 | 1,242 | 1,070 | 1,049 | 1,104 | 1,108 | 1,118 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 3,214 | 3,172 | 2,728 | 2,521 | 2,495 | 2,599 | 2,729 | 2,822 |
| Notherwestern CT | 919 | 941 | 849 | 800 | 767 | 738 | 702 | 722 |
| Norwalk | 2,162 | 2,360 | 2,580 | 2,545 | 2,444 | 2,619 | 2,748 | 2,921 |
| Quinebaug Valley | 554 | 572 | 581 | 597 | 598 | 666 | 702 | 762 |
| Three Rivers | 2,050 | 2,153 | 1,818 | 1,728 | 1,774 | 1,779 | 1,759 | 1,742 |
| Tunxis | 1,684 | 1,672 | 1,618 | 1,533 | 1,503 | 1,594 | 1,591 | 1,783 |
| **CTC System Total** | **21,282** | **22,402** | **19,776** | **19,279** | **18,994** | **19,654** | **20,258** | **21,567** |

At the Community-Technical College System, enrollment in fall 2001 is 1.3 percent, or 285 FTE students higher than it was in fall 1990, but 3.7 percent lower than the peak enrollment of 22,402 in 1992. Although enrollment declined annually from 1992 to 1998 at nearly all campuses, there was a significant upturn from 1999 through 2001. In particular, Housatonic has displayed remarkable growth since its new downtown campus was completed, registering a 37.6 percent increase since opening in fall 1997. During fall 2001, two colleges maintained enrollment with growth of less than one percent, nine of the 12 colleges experienced enrollment growth between 2.7 percent and 15.5 percent, and a loss was registered at Three Rivers.

# Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment
# Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment
# 1990-2001

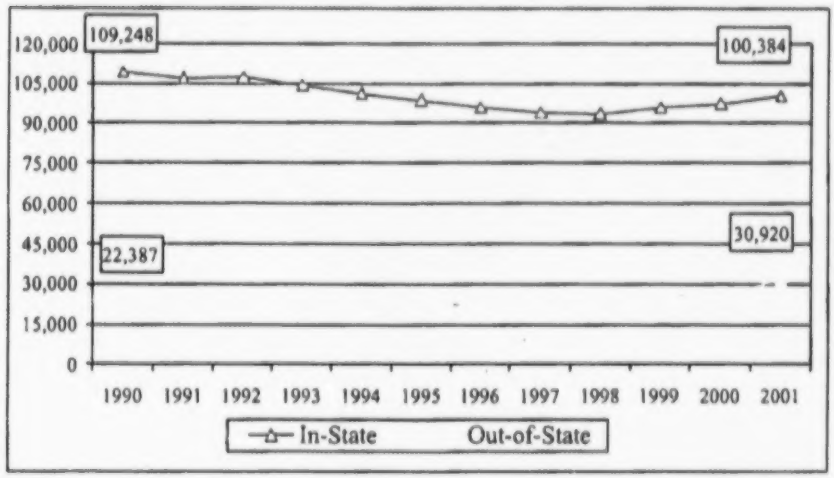



| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 25 | 88,027 | 77,504 | 77,020 | 77,906 | 80,748 | 84,130 | 85,163 | 91,936 |
| Full-time Enrollment | 72,629 | 68,376 | 68,956 | 69,169 | 71,375 | 75,257 | 78,161 | 81,888 |
| 25 and Over | 45,644 | 45,512 | 43,712 | 42,043 | 39,501 | 39,377 | 38,393 | 38,676 |

As with full-time equivalent (FTE) fall enrollment, the enrollment of full-time students began an upturn in fall 1995, aided by full-time enrollment in the independent sector that declined only briefly between fall 1991 and 1993. At the independents, 73 percent of students are full-time, but, for the first time in 20 years, full-time students also make up the majority (51%) at public institutions. This upturn in full-time enrollment ties closely with the baby boomlet in traditional-age (under 25) college students which began in fall 1997, as indicated above. However, while traditional-age students increased 4.4 percent over the period, full-time enrollment grew at nearly three times that rate, or 12.7 percent. It appears that, in addition to fueling the enrollment increase, traditional age students are enrolling full-time in higher numbers than in recent years. It is projected that this boomlet will continue to drive enrollment through 2008.

Although the fall 1990 peak in full-time enrollment was exceeded in fall 1999, FTE enrollment did not exceed the peak until fall 2000 due to a continuing decline in aged 25-and-over enrollment, which ties closely with the baby boom generation nearing retirement. This cohort registered a steady decline for a total drop of over 15 percent for the period.

## Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students 1990-2001

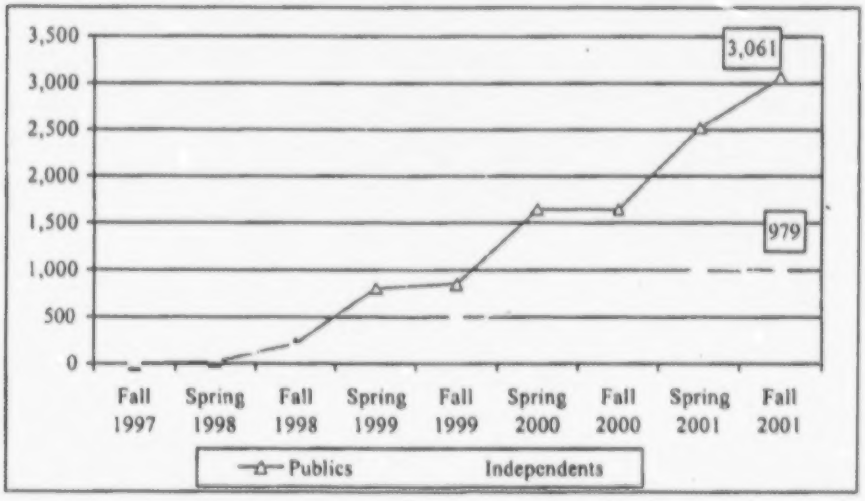



| | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-State | 109,248 | 98,545 | 95,933 | 94,147 | 93,479 | 95,951 | 97,457 | 100,384 |
| Out-of-State | 22,387 | 22,561 | 22,558 | 23,612 | 24,406 | 25,325 | 26,791 | 30,920 |
| In-State/Out-of-State Ratio | 83/17 | 81/19 | 81/19 | 80/20 | 79/21 | 79/21 | 78/22 | 76/24 |

In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern fairly closely. Although traditional-age students, especially Connecticut public high school graduates, are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers, the 1990 peak has not yet been reached. Increases in full-time and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment above the peak are likely achieved due to the recent surge in out-of-state students.

After moving from 15 percent to 20 percent of enrollment between 1984 and 1997, out-of-state enrollment grew an additional four percentage points in the last four years. Out-of-state students now make up nearly a quarter of the state's higher education enrollment with recent growth occurring at the regional independent schools and UConn.

## Connecticut Online Enrollment 1997-2001




| | Fall 1997 | Spring 1998 | Fall 1998 | Spring 1999 | Fall 1999 | Spring 2000 | Fall 2000 | Spring 2001 | Fall 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public Institutions** | | | | | | | | | |
| UConn | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 37 |
| CSU | - | - | 80 | 200 | 376 | 629 | 573 | 973 | 705 |
| CTC System | - | 20 | 118 | 508 | 438 | 947 | 977 | 1,281 | 1,812 |
| Charter Oak | - | 8 | 20 | 95 | 42 | 67 | 97 | 253 | 507 |
| **Subtotal Public Inst.** | - | 28 | 218 | 803 | 856 | 1,643 | 1,647 | 2,520 | 3,061 |
| **Independent Inst.** | 20 | 78 | 164 | 380 | 438 | 623 | 764 | 1,026 | 979 |
| **Total** | 20 | 106 | 382 | 1,183 | 1,294 | 2,266 | 2,411 | 3,546 | 4,040 |

*Source: Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium Database*

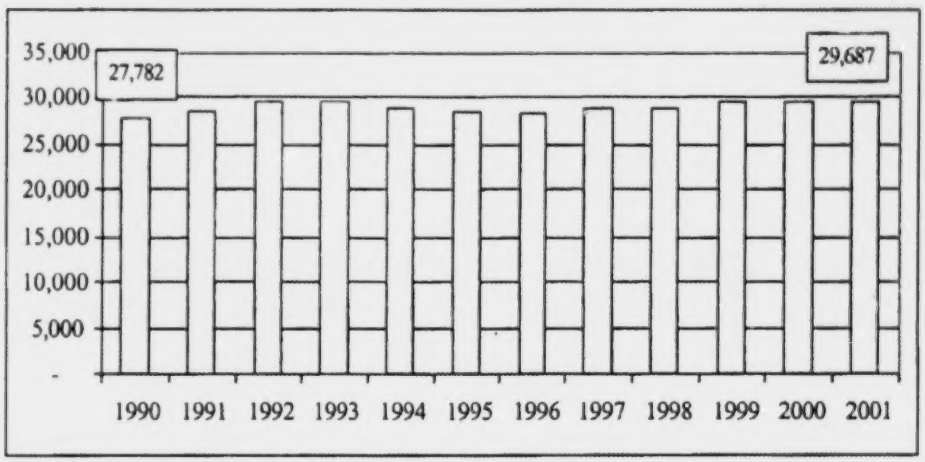
In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC), which began with 30 institutional members. The CTDLC was created as a focal point for distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions with a high quality infrastructure and a state-of-the-art web-based delivery system available to its members. Just four years later, the CTDLC had 43 member institutions and enrolled over 4,000 students in some 278 courses in fall 2001. In addition, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, now has several full degree programs online or under development including nine associate, eight bachelor's and six master's degree programs.

Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

# Degrees Conferred

## Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1990 through 2001



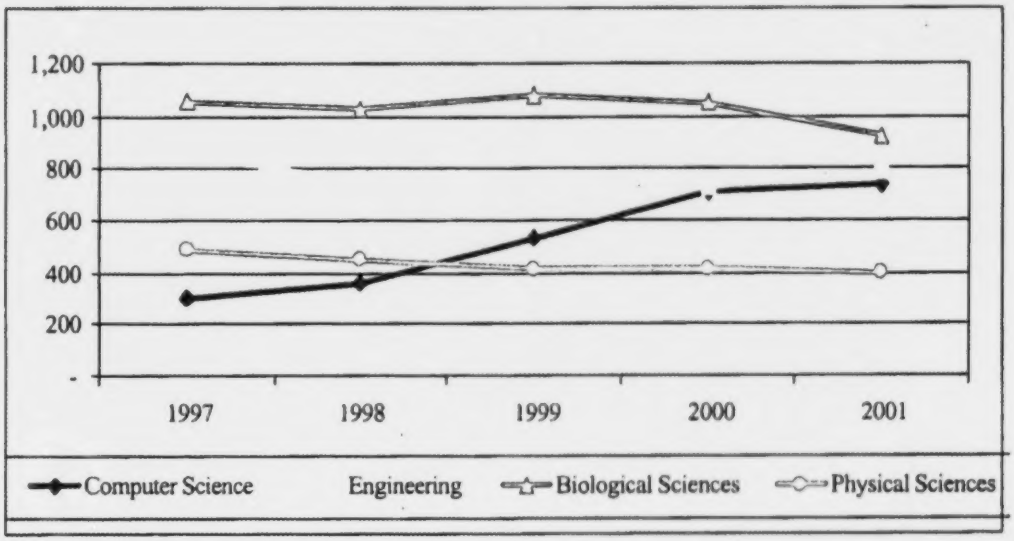

Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 29,687 degrees and certificates in 2000-01, a number virtually unchanged from last year but marking a two-year trend of reversal after a slump in the mid-1990's tied to lower enrollment. The annual number of students earning degrees is 6.9 percent higher than in 1989-90, at peak enrollment. Minorities earned more degrees in 2000-01 than in any previous year, up four percent to 4,621, a continuous trend for at least the last 13 years. Last year's degrees to minorities are nearly double 1989-90 numbers and now represent 15.6 percent of all degrees, compared to 8.4 percent in 1989-90, this despite gaps for African-Americans and Latinos. Women continue to earn more degrees than men at 58.4 percent of all degrees, growing steadily from 1990's rate of 55.2 percent. However, women continue to earn fewer doctoral and first-professional degrees than their male counterparts: 746 compared to 830, and remain significantly underrepresented compared to their portion of the state's population.

In 2000-01, almost half of the students earned degrees at the baccalaureate level (48%), followed by those with master's degrees (28%) and associates (15%). Baccalaureate numbers have actually declined slightly from 1989-90 when they represented 52 percent of degrees earned. Associate degrees also have declined by about two percent since 1989-90, but have been offset by certificates, which have grown nearly 500 percent from 204 in 1989-90 to 1,140 in 2000-01. All graduate degree categories have grown since 1989-90, with master's in the lead at nearly 21 percent. Graduate degrees now make up more than one-third of all degrees compared to 30 percent in 1989-90. Educational attainment is clearly increasing in absolute numbers over the decade, but at opposite ends of the scale, with the largest increases in certificates and graduate degrees.

The top five degree-producing disciplines continue to be Business, Education, Health Professions, Social Sciences and Liberal Arts and Sciences. Almost 17,000 students received degrees in these fields, accounting for over 57 percent of all awards, figures similar to 1989-90.

Public colleges and universities awarded about 49 percent of all degrees at 14,551, down from the 51 percent posted 11 years ago. Independent institutions, on the other hand, granted 15,136 degrees (51%). The degree relationship tracks enrollment swings over the period.

## Degrees Conferred in Economic Cluster Related Disciplines




Progress on graduating more students with degrees in scientific and technical fields important to the viability of five of Connecticut's industry "clusters" was mixed. While the number of degree recipients in computer science continues to grow, the rate of increase has leveled off significantly and is still far below industry demand for some degrees. The numbers of students earning degrees in the biological sciences and physical sciences continue to dwindle, down 12 percent and two percent, respectively. However, the number of students earning degrees in engineering grew eight percent to 784.

This year, for the first time, data on multiple majors was collected. The good news is that another 47 students graduated with a secondary major in biological sciences, 16 in mathematics, 15 in physical science, 12 in computer science and four in engineering. While these results temper the trends, Connecticut is still not producing enough students with much needed credentials.

In the allied health fields, the number of students earning degrees rose about one percent. However, the number of students receiving nursing (RN) and related degrees still has not rebounded, down to an annual total of just 737, a 26 percent decline from 1997 and significantly below the projected annual need for nurses of about 950.

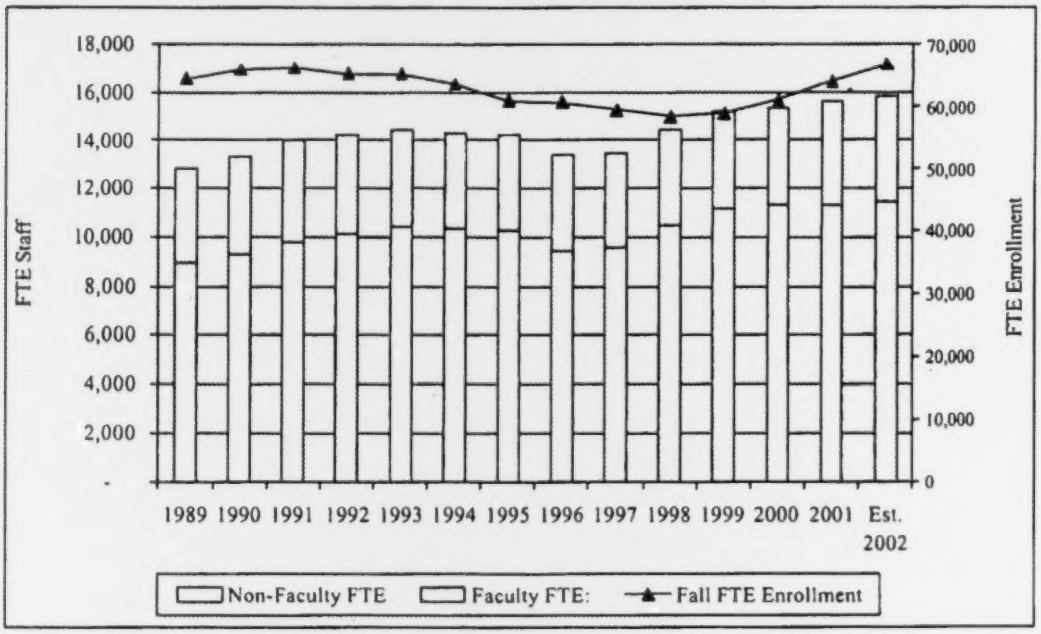
Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

# Position Trends

# Connecticut Public Higher Education System
# Position Trends 1989-2002

**Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty**




Source: DHE Biennial Operating Budget Forms and DHE Enrollment Surveys

The Connecticut public higher education system includes the University of Connecticut and its Health Center, the Connecticut State University, the Community-Technical College System, Charter Oak State College and the Department of Higher Education. Total positions across the system have increased by 3,000 or 23 percent since 1989 to an estimated 15,844 in 2002. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment reached 66,793 in 2001, passing the previous peak by 587 students or 0.8 percent.

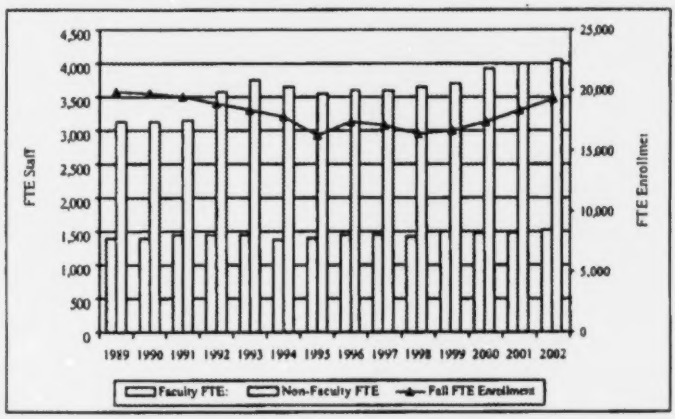
From 1989 to 2002, the faculty complement of positions has grown by 541, or 14 percent, to total 4,418. This figure does not include faculty at the University of Connecticut Health Center where all positions are reported as non-faculty. The non-faculty category has added 2,459 since 1989 bringing the total non-faculty to 11,426 in 2002, an increase of 27 percent. After a leap in 1990 in response to the enrollment peak, faculty positions hovered around 4,000 until 2001 when growing enrollment again began to be an influence. Non-faculty positions, however, grew steadily from a low of nearly 9,000 in 1989, dropping only briefly in 1996 and 1997.

# University of Connecticut
# Position Trends 1989-2002

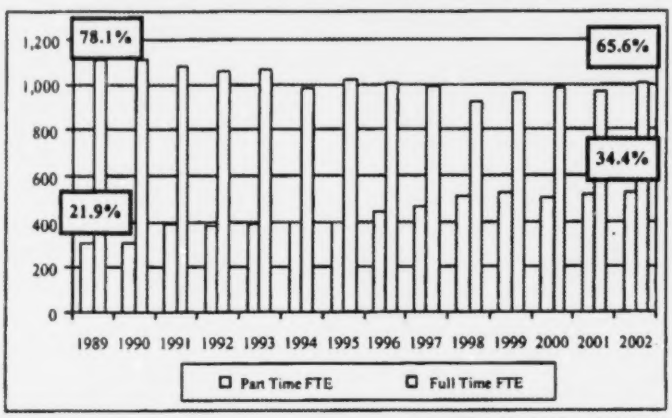
At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,028 or 22.5 percent from 1989 to 2002. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased 915 or 29.1 percent. The growth began with a surge in 1992, then steadied until a new rise began in recent years. The faculty, on the other hand, has remained between 1,400 and 1,500 over the same period, dipping and growing along with enrollment. Fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 19,903 in 1989 to a low of 16,269 in 1995, minus 18.3 percent. Over the past four years, enrollment has been on the rise, along with faculty, and now stands at 19,357, about 2.7 percent below the peak.

With the growth of non-faculty positions since 1989, faculty as a percent of total positions dropped nearly 4 percent to roughly 27 percent. At the same time, there has been a significant shift from full-time to part-time faculty. While full-time faculty declined by about 9.3 percent over the period, part-time faculty grew more than 69 percent. The nearly 80/20 ratio of full-time to part-time recorded in 1989 has been reduced to two-thirds/one-third less than 10 years later.

**Faculty and Non-Faculty FTE Positions**




**Full-Time and Part-Time FTE Faculty**




| FTE Faculty | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Est. 2002 | Change 1989-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full-Time | 1,109 | 963 | 985 | 968 | 1,006 | -9.3% |
| Part-Time | 311 | 529 | 501 | 517 | 527 | 69.5% |
| **Total** | **1,420** | **1,492** | **1,486** | **1,485** | **1,533** | **8.0%** |
| Full-Time % | 78.1% | 64.5% | 66.3% | 65.2% | 65.6% | |
| Part-Time % | 21.9% | 35.5% | 33.7% | 34.8% | 34.4% | |

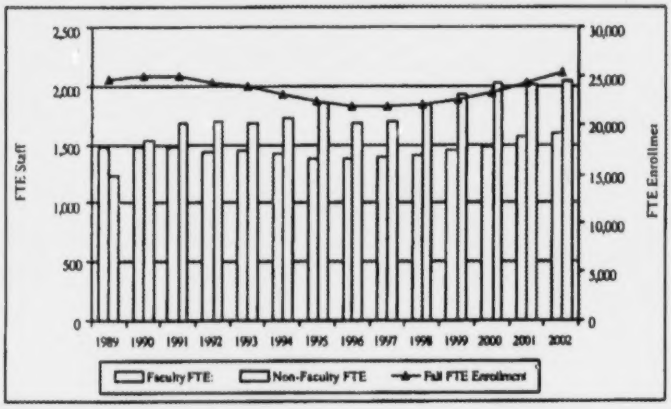
Source: DHE Biennial Operating Budget Form and DHE Enrollment Surveys

# Connecticut State University
# Position Trends 1989-2002

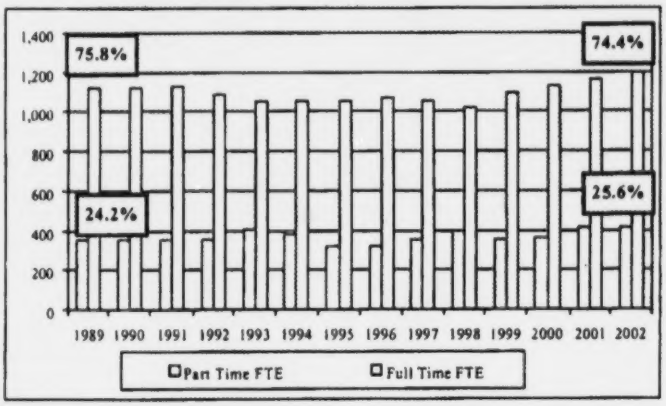
At Connecticut State University, total funded positions increased 932, or 34.3 percent, from 1989 to 2002. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased 64.6 percent, beginning with a leap of nearly 300 positions in 1990. The number of faculty, on the other hand, although growing at an overall rate of nearly nine percent, did not pass 1989's level of 1,475 from 1992 to 1999. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 25,050 in FY 1990 to a low 21,947 in FY 1997, minus 11.1 percent. Over the past six years, enrollment has been on a steady increase at CSU, and finally passed the previous peak with 25,400 in fall of 2001.

With the significant growth of non-faculty positions, the number of faculty at the State University dropped more than 10 percent of total positions to roughly 44 percent. At the same time, the relationship between full-time and part-time faculty has remained fairly constant at a ratio of roughly 75/25. Specifically, full-time faculty positions increased by 77 over the six-year period and part-time faculty increased by 54.

**Faculty and Non-Faculty FTE Positions**




**Full-Time and Part-Time FTE Faculty**




| FTE Faculty | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Est. 2002 | Change 1989-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full-Time | 1,118 | 1,097 | 1,130 | 1,160 | 1,195 | 6.9% |
| Part-Time | 357 | 355 | 360 | 407 | 411 | 14.9% |
| **Total** | **1,475** | **1,452** | **1,490** | **1,567** | **1,606** | **8.8%** |
| Full-Time % | 75.8% | 75.6% | 75.8% | 74.0% | 74.4% | |
| Part-Time % | 24.2% | 24.4% | 24.2% | 26.0% | 25.6% | |

Source: DHE Biennial Operating Budget Form and DHE Enrollment Surveys

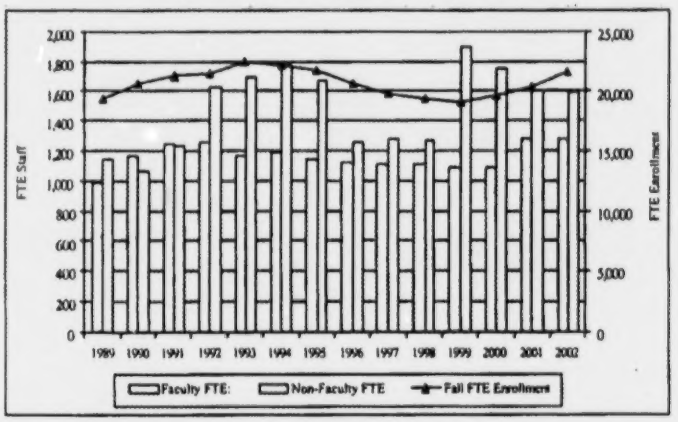
# Community-Technical College System
# Position Trends 1989-2002*

At the Community-Technical College System, funded positions increased 741 or 34.7 percent from 1989 to 2002. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased nearly 40 percent in a roller coaster manner. The faculty, on the other hand, grew 30 percent over the same period with early increases from 1990 to 1992 not matched again until 2001. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 22,402 in 1992 to a low of 18,994 in 1999, minus 15.2 percent. Over the past three years, enrollment in the CTC System has been on the increase, but is still under the peak.

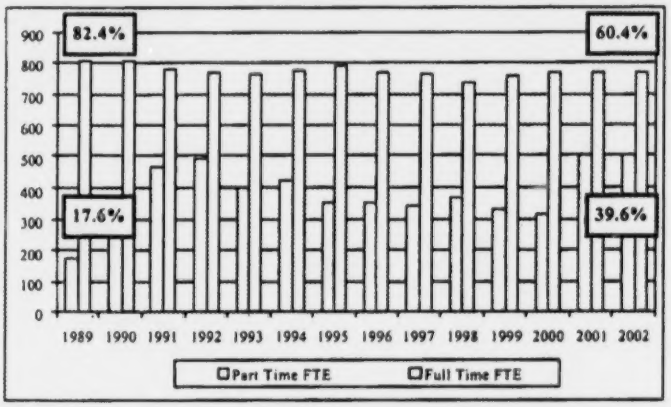
Faculty positions as a percent of total positions remained constant since 1989 at roughly 45 percent. At the same time, there has been a dramatic shift in the relationship of full-time to part-time faculty. The System has moved from a full-time mix higher than 80/20 to one of 60/40 in 12 years. Specifically, full-time faculty declined by about five percent while part-time faculty have grown nearly 200 percent.

**The Community-Technical College System position numbers do not reflect the February 2002 resubmission, which includes adjustments dating back to 1989. These position figures are currently under review by the Department.*

**Faculty and Non-Faculty FTE Positions**




**Full-Time and Part-Time FTE Faculty**




| FTE Faculty | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Est. 2002 | Change 1989-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full-Time | 809 | 758 | 772 | 772 | 772 | -4.6% |
| Part-Time | 173 | 329 | 312 | 507 | 507 | 196.9% |
| **Total** | **982** | **1,087** | **1,084** | **1,279** | **1,279** | **30.3%** |
| Full-Time % | 82.4% | 69.7% | 71.2% | 60.4% | 60.4% | |
| Part-Time % | 17.6% | 30.3% | 28.8% | 39.6% | 39.6% | |

Source: DHE Biennial Operating Budget Form and DHE Enrollment Surveys



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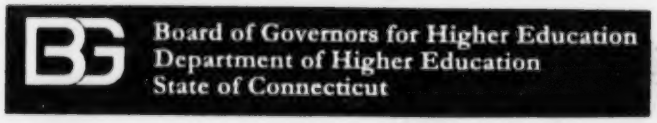
# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# FTE Faculty & Staff 1990-2002

| | 1989 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Estimated 2002 | Change 1989-02 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FTE Faculty** | | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | 1,420 | 1,432 | 1,492 | 1,486 | 1,485 | 1,533 | 8.0% |
| UConn Health Center | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut State University | 1,475 | 1,419 | 1,452 | 1,490 | 1,567 | 1,606 | 8.8% |
| Community-Tech College System** | 982 | 1,104 | 1,087 | 1,084 | 1,279 | 1,279 | 30.3% |
| Charter Oak State College | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Higher Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total Faculty** | **3,877** | **3,955** | **4,031** | **4,061** | **4,331** | **4,418** | **13.9%** |
| **FTE Non-Faculty** | | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | 3,141 | 3,662 | 3,710 | 3,936 | 4,014 | 4,056 | 29.1% |
| Connecticut State University | 1,241 | 1,845 | 1,933 | 2,028 | 2,020 | 2,042 | 64.6% |
| Community-Tech College System** | 1,150 | 1,271 | 1,890 | 1,753 | 1,600 | 1,593 | 38.5% |
| **Subtotal Non-Faculty** | **5,532** | **6,778** | **7,532** | **7,717** | **7,634** | **7,691** | **39.0%** |
| UConn Health Center* | 3,357 | 3,653 | 3,577 | 3,508 | 3,567 | 3,630 | 8.1% |
| Charter Oak State College | 22 | 28 | 30 | 36 | 51 | 55 | 151.4% |
| Department of Higher Education | 57 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 50 | -12.3% |
| **Total Non-Faculty** | **8,967** | **10,506** | **11,188** | **11,307** | **11,300** | **11,426** | **27.4%** |
| **FTE Total Staff** | | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | 4,561 | 5,094 | 5,202 | 5,422 | 5,499 | 5,589 | 22.5% |
| UConn Health Center* | 3,357 | 3,653 | 3,577 | 3,508 | 3,567 | 3,630 | 8.1% |
| Connecticut State University | 2,716 | 3,264 | 3,385 | 3,519 | 3,587 | 3,648 | 34.3% |
| Community-Tech College System** | 2,131 | 2,375 | 2,977 | 2,837 | 2,879 | 2,872 | 34.7% |
| Charter Oak State College | 22 | 28 | 30 | 36 | 51 | 55 | 151.4% |
| Department of Higher Education | 57 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 50 | -12.3% |
| **Total Staff** | **12,844** | **14,461** | **15,219** | **15,368** | **15,631** | **15,844** | **23.4%** |

* The University of Connecticut Health Center staff is not reported by faculty and non-faculty, therefore, all staff have been categorized as non-faculty.

** The Community-Technical College System position numbers do not reflect the February 2002 resubmission, which includes adjustments dating back to 1989. These position figures are currently under review by the Department.

Source: DHE Biennial Operating Budget Forms




# 2002 System Trends

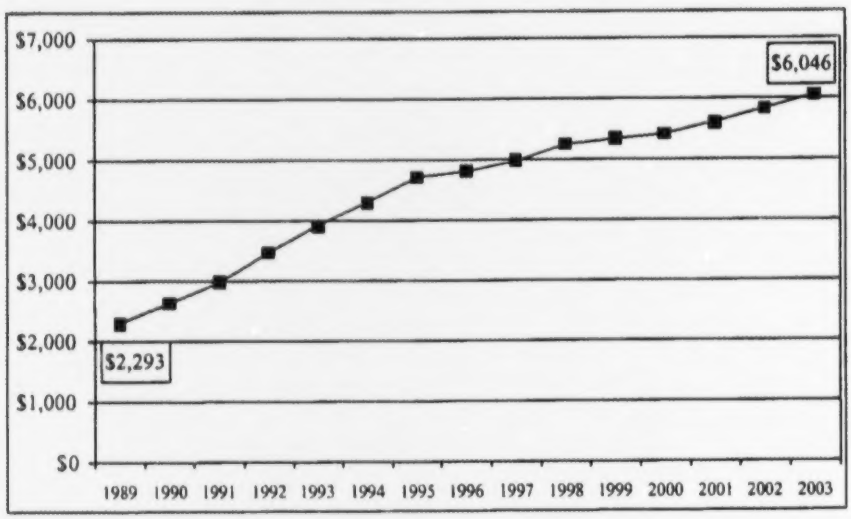
# Tuition and Fees

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees

| | In-State | | | Out-of-State | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | % Change | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | % Change |
| **University of Connecticut** | | | | | | |
| Commuter | $ 5,824 | $6,046 | 3.8% | $14,942 | $15,520 | 3.9% |
| Resident | 12,122 | 12,588 | 3.8% | 21,240 | 22,062 | 3.9% |
| **Connecticut State University** | | | | | | |
| Commuter | 4,153 | 4,531 | 9.1% | 10,126 | 10,733 | 6.0% |
| Resident | 10,239 | 10,889 | 6.3% | 16,212 | 17,091 | 5.4% |
| **Community-Technical College System** | 1,888 | 1,980 | 4.9% | 5,816 | 5,900 | 1.4% |
| **Charter Oak State College** | | | | | | |
| Associate Degree 1st Year | 730 | 759 | 4.0% | 941 | 979 | 4.0% |
| Bachelor Degree 1st Year | 840 | 869 | 3.5% | 1,051 | 1,089 | 3.6% |
| Bachelor Degree > 1st Year | 483 | 502 | 3.9% | 631 | 656 | 4.0% |

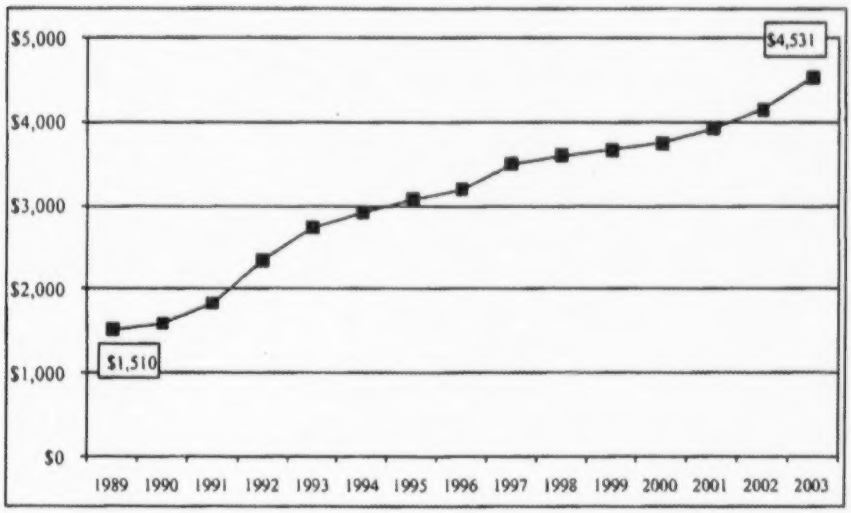
For the 2002-03 academic year, tuition and fee increases are in the four to five percent range for undergraduate commuting students at the University of Connecticut, Community-Technical College System and Charter Oak State College. Only the Connecticut State University, with an increase of 9.1 percent, is outside the range. The main drivers for the double digit increases at the State University are a 33 percent increase in the Information Technology Fee and a 21 percent increase in the University General Fee. Tuition alone increases are 3.9 percent at the University of Connecticut and Connecticut State University and 5.0 percent at the Community Colleges, where there was no increase for 2001-02. The increase for undergraduates residing on campus is 3.8 percent at the University of Connecticut and 6.3 percent at Connecticut State University. With the exception of the Connecticut State University, all increases are below the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2001 of 4.8 percent but above the corresponding CPI rate of 3.3 percent. Across the country, however, the public sector saw an average increase of 7.7 percent for the 2002 academic year triggered by an economic downturn that is squeezing state support for higher education. Through 2003, Connecticut's rates are favorable in comparison, but with similar budgetary problems, collective bargaining increases in the five percent range and growing technology, utility and debt service costs, more significant tuition increases could be no more than a year away.

# University of Connecticut
# In-State Tuition and Fee Growth
# 1989 – 2003




| Fiscal Year | Tuition and Fees | % Increase Over Prior Year | Cumulative % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 | $2,293 | - | - |
| 1990 | 2,631 | 14.7% | 14.7% |
| 1991 | 2,974 | 13.0% | 29.7% |
| 1992 | 3,463 | 16.4% | 51.0% |
| 1993 | 3,902 | 12.7% | 70.2% |
| 1994 | 4,290 | 9.9% | 87.1% |
| 1995 | 4,712 | 9.8% | 105.5% |
| 1996 | 4,810 | 2.1% | 109.8% |
| 1997 | 4,974 | 3.4% | 116.9% |
| 1998 | 5,242 | 5.4% | 128.6% |
| 1999 | 5,330 | 1.7% | 132.4% |
| 2000 | 5,404 | 1.4% | 135.7% |
| 2001 | 5,596 | 3.6% | 144.0% |
| 2002 | 5,824 | 4.1% | 154.0% |
| 2003 | 6,046 | 3.8% | 163.7% |

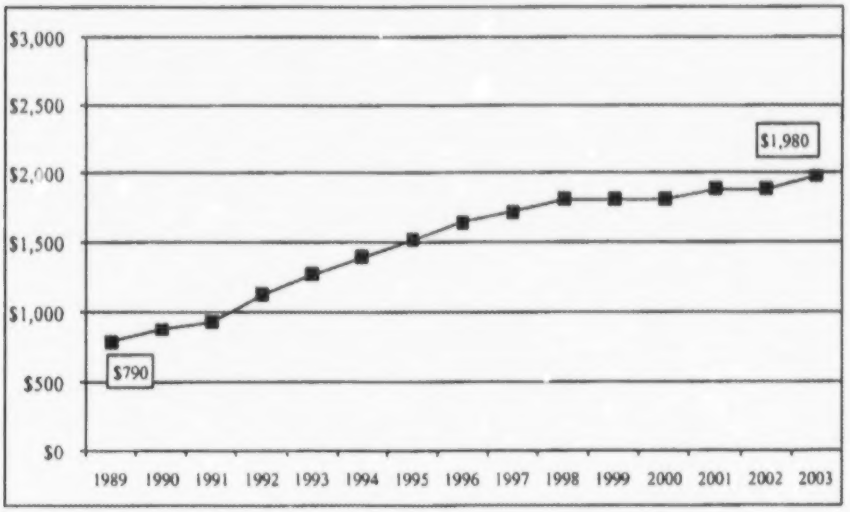
# Connecticut State University
# In-State Tuition and Fee Growth
# 1989 – 2003




| Fiscal Year | Tuition and Fees* | % increase over prior year | Cumulative % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 | $1,510 | - | - |
| 1990 | 1,586 | 5.0% | 5.0% |
| 1991 | 1,823 | 14.9% | 20.7% |
| 1992 | 2,345 | 28.7% | 55.3% |
| 1993 | 2,732 | 16.5% | 81.0% |
| 1994 | 2,912 | 6.6% | 92.9% |
| 1995 | 3,075 | 5.6% | 103.7% |
| 1996 | 3,194 | 3.9% | 111.6% |
| 1997 | 3,500 | 9.6% | 131.9% |
| 1998 | 3,601 | 2.9% | 138.6% |
| 1999 | 3,667 | 1.8% | 142.9% |
| 2000 | 3,749 | 2.2% | 148.4% |
| 2001 | 3,910 | 4.3% | 158.9% |
| 2002 | 4,153 | 6.2% | 175.1% |
| 2003 | 4,531 | 9.1% | 200.2% |

* Does not include sickness insurance

# Community-Technical College System
# In-State Tuition and Fee Growth
# 1989 – 2003




| Fiscal Year | Tuition and Fees | % increase over prior year | Cumulative % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 | $790 | - | - |
| 1990 | 880 | 11.4% | 11.4% |
| 1991 | 934 | 6.1% | 18.2% |
| 1992 | 1,130 | 21.0% | 43.0% |
| 1993 | 1,276 | 12.9% | 61.5% |
| 1994 | 1,398 | 9.6% | 77.0% |
| 1995 | 1,520 | 8.7% | 92.4% |
| 1996 | 1,646 | 8.3% | 108.4% |
| 1997 | 1,722 | 4.6% | 118.0% |
| 1998 | 1,814 | 5.3% | 129.6% |
| 1999 | 1,814 | 0.0% | 129.6% |
| 2000 | 1,814 | 0.0% | 129.6% |
| 2001 | 1,886 | 4.0% | 138.7% |
| 2002 | 1,888 | 0.1% | 139.0% |
| 2003 | 1,980 | 4.9% | 150.6% |

## Universities
## In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2001-02

### National Ranking

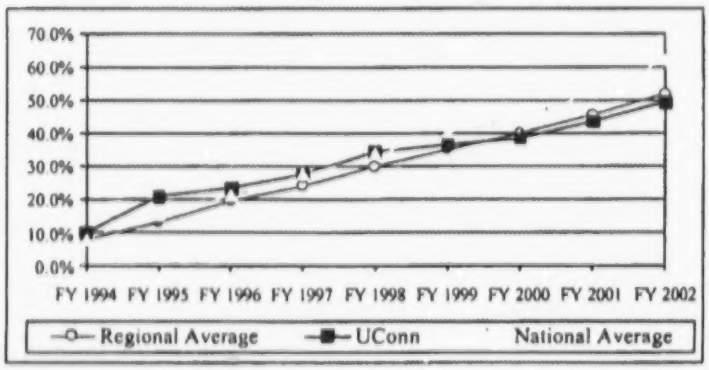
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | $8,665 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | $7,693 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | $7,396 | 3 |
| Michigan | $6,935 | 4 |
| New Jersey | $6,655 | 5 |
| **Connecticut** | **$5,824** | **6** |
| Illinois | $5,754 | 7 |
| Minnesota | $5,536 | 8 |
| Rhode Island | $5,365 | 9 |
| Maryland | $5,341 | 10 |
| Delaware | $5,290 | 11 |
| Massachusetts | $5,212 | 12 |
| Maine | $5,117 | 13 |
| Missouri | $4,887 | 14 |
| New York | $4,815 | 15 |
| Ohio | $4,788 | 16 |
| Indiana | $4,734 | 17 |
| Virginia | $4,236 | 18 |
| Texas | $4,226 | 19 |
| Arkansas | $4,158 | 20 |
| National Average | $4,260 | |

### Regional Ranking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | $8,665 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | $7,693 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | $7,396 | 3 |
| New Jersey | $6,655 | 4 |
| **Connecticut** | **$5,824** | **5** |
| Rhode Island | $5,365 | 6 |
| Delaware | $5,290 | 7 |
| Massachusetts | $5,212 | 8 |
| Maine | $5,117 | 9 |
| New York | $4,815 | 10 |
| Regional Average | $6,203 | |

The University of Connecticut consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis. The tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 brought the cumulative increase below the national and regional averages and has contributed to UConn's ability to maintain this position. However, even with a 4.1 percent increase in 2002 which was below the regional average growth rate of 4.5 percent and more than 2.0 percent below the national growth rate, UConn's rank remained unchanged. With a 3.8 percent increase for 2003, UConn is likely to maintain its ranking and remain under the regional and national growth rates.

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2002




Source: 2001-02 Tuition & Fee Rates. A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2002).

# State Universities
# In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2001-02

## National Ranking

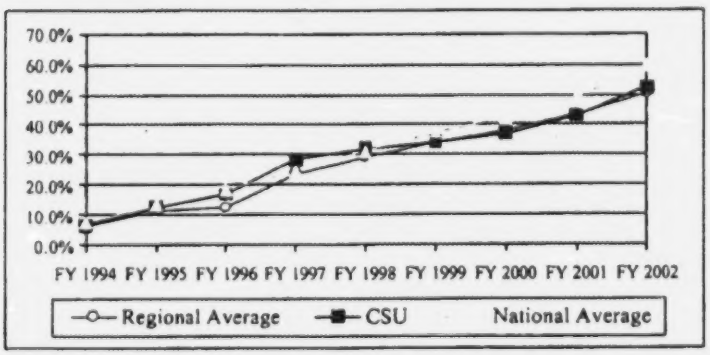
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | $5,762 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | $5,557 | 2 |
| Vermont | $5,132 | 3 |
| Ohio | $5,058 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | $4,969 | 5 |
| Maryland | $4,769 | 6 |
| Michigan | $4,501 | 7 |
| Illinois | $4,215 | 8 |
| **Connecticut** | **$4,165** | **9** |
| New York | $4,081 | 10 |
| Indiana | $3,947 | 11 |
| Virginia | $3,841 | 12 |
| South Carolina | $3,790 | 13 |
| South Dakota | $3,702 | 14 |
| Maine | $3,690 | 15 |
| Oregon | $3,650 | 16 |
| Minnesota | $3,561 | 17 |
| Rhode Island | $3,521 | 18 |
| Arkansas | $3,477 | 19 |
| Iowa | $3,440 | 20 |
| | | |
| National Average | $3,385 | |

## Regional Ranking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Jersey | $5,762 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | $5,557 | 2 |
| Vermont | $5,132 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | $4,969 | 4 |
| **Connecticut** | **$4,165** | **5** |
| New York | $4,081 | 6 |
| Maine | $3,690 | 7 |
| Rhode Island | $3,521 | 8 |
| Massachusetts | $3,295 | 9 |
| | | |
| Regional Average | $4,464 | |

Connecticut State University consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis. The tuition freeze in 1999 brought the cumulative increase below the national average for the first time. It took a continued freeze in 2000 to bring the cumulative increase below the regional average. With a 6.6 percent increase in 2002, which was sandwiched between the regional and national average growth rates of 4.8 and 7.0 percent, CSU's rank moved up to nine, passing New York. With a 9.1 percent increase for 2003, CSU is likely to jump above both the regional and national annual growth rates and move up even higher in the national rankings.

## Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2002




Source: 2001-02 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2002).

# Community Colleges
# In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2001-02

## National Ranking

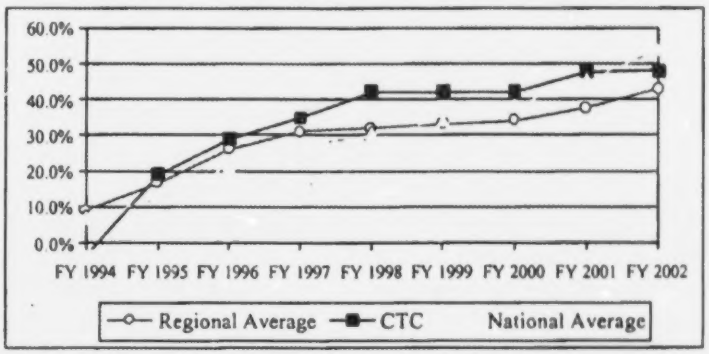
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | $3,124 | 1 |
| Minnesota | $2,750 | 2 |
| New York | $2,657 | 3 |
| Wisconsin | $2,619 | 4 |
| Indiana | $2,540 | 5 |
| Iowa | $2,422 | 6 |
| New Jersey | $2,399 | 7 |
| Maryland | $2,345 | 8 |
| Ohio | $2,300 | 9 |
| Massachusetts | $2,279 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,277 | 11 |
| Missouri | $2,214 | 12 |
| Alaska | $2,148 | 13 |
| Maine | $2,040 | 14 |
| North Dakota | $2,040 | 15 |
| Colorado | $1,999 | 16 |
| Alabama | $1,964 | 17 |
| Oregon | $1,934 | 18 |
| **Connecticut** | **$1,888** | **19** |
| South Carolina | $1,856 | 20 |
| | | |
| National Average | $1,766 | |

## Regional Ranking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | $3,124 | 1 |
| New York | $2,657 | 2 |
| New Jersey | $2,399 | 3 |
| Massachusetts | $2,279 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,277 | 5 |
| Maine | $2,040 | 6 |
| **Connecticut** | **$1,888** | **7** |
| Rhode Island | $1,854 | 8 |
| Delaware | $1,710 | 9 |
| | | |
| Regional Average | $2,248 | |

The Community-Technical College System is ranked 7th in the region and 19th in the nation. Nationally, this represents an improvement of three positions over 2000. Over the past seven years, the CTC System tuition and fee cumulative growth has exceeded both the national and regional averages. However, the two-year tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and the commitment of the Board of Trustees to access have brought the system into line with other community colleges. With a 0.1 percent increase in 2002, the CTC System is substantially below both the national and regional annual growth rates. With an increase of 4.9 percent for 2003, the community colleges are likely to remain below both averages and maintain their ranking.

## Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2002




Source: 2001-02 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2002).

# University of Connecticut – Storrs
## Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees
## In-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $4,158 | $4,158 | $4,282 | $4,448 | $4,622 | 3.9% |
| General University Fee | 908 | 932 | 958 | 994 | 1,032 | 3.8% |
| Infrastructure Maintenance Fee | 170 | 210 | 250 | 258 | 268 | 3.9% |
| Conn. Daily Campus Fee | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0.0% |
| Student Government Fee | 24 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0.0% |
| WHUS Fee & TV Fee | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 0.0% |
| Student Union Fee | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 0.0% |
| Transit Fee | 10 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 30 | 0.0% |
| **Total, Commuting Student** | **$5,330** | **$5,404** | **$5,596** | **$5,824** | **$6,046** | **3.8%** |
| Room Fee (Double) | 2,818 | 2,894 | 3,222 | 3,348 | 3,478 | 3.9% |
| Food Service | 2,726 | 2,766 | 2,840 | 2,950 | 3,064 | 3.9% |
| **Total, Dormitory Student** | **$10,874** | **$11,064** | **$11,658** | **$12,122** | **$12,588** | **3.8%** |

## Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $ 12,676 | $ 12,676 | $13,056 | $13,566 | $14,096 | 3.9% |
| General University Fee | 908 | 932 | 958 | 994 | 1,032 | 3.8% |
| Infrastructure Maintenance Fee | 170 | 210 | 250 | 258 | 268 | 3.9% |
| Conn. Daily Campus Fee | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0.0% |
| Student Government Fee | 24 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0.0% |
| WHUS Fee & TV Fee | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 0.0% |
| Student Union Fee | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 0.0% |
| Transit Fee | 10 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 30 | 0.0% |
| **Total, Commuting Student** | **$ 13,848** | **$ 13,916** | **$14,370** | **$14,942** | **$15,520** | **3.9%** |
| Room Fee (Double) | 2,818 | 2,894 | 3,222 | 3,348 | 3,478 | 3.9% |
| Food Service | 2,726 | 2,766 | 2,840 | 2,950 | 3,064 | 3.9% |
| **Total, Dormitory Student** | **$ 19,392** | **$19,582** | **$20,432** | **$21,240** | **$22,062** | **3.9%** |

# University of Connecticut Health Center
# Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees
# In-State Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **School of Medicine** | | | | | | |
| Basic Fees | $3,725 | $3,835 | $4,100 | $4,200 | $4,380 | 4.3% |
| Tuition | 9,100 | 9,375 | 9,655 | 10,040 | 10,440 | 4.0% |
| **Total School of Medicine** | **$12,825** | **$13,210** | **$13,755** | **$14,240** | **$14,820** | **4.1%** |
| **School of Dental Medicine** | | | | | | |
| Basic Fees | $3,725 | $3,835 | $4,080 | $4,180 | $4,360 | 4.3% |
| Tuition | 7,900 | 8,140 | 8,385 | 8,720 | 9,069 | 4.0% |
| **Total School of Dental Medicine** | **$11,625** | **$11,975** | **$12,465** | **$12,900** | **$13,429** | **4.1%** |

# Out-of-State Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **School of Medicine** | | | | | | |
| Basic Fees | $3,725 | $3,835 | $4,100 | $4,200 | $4,380 | 4.3% |
| Tuition | 20,700 | 21,320 | 21,960 | 22,840 | 23,750 | 4.0% |
| **Total School of Medicine** | **$24,425** | **$25,155** | **$26,060** | **$27,040** | **$28,130** | **4.0%** |
| **School of Dental Medicine** | | | | | | |
| Basic Fees | $3,725 | $3,835 | $4,080 | $4,180 | $4,360 | 4.3% |
| Tuition | 20,250 | 20,860 | 21,490 | 22,350 | 23,244 | 4.0% |
| **Total School of Dental Medicine** | **$23,975** | **$24,695** | **$25,570** | **$26,530** | **$27,604** | **4.1%** |

# Connecticut State University – System Average
# Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees
# In-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $2,062 | $2,062 | $2,142 | $2,226 | $2,313 | 3.9% |
| University Fee | 615 | 637 | 659 | 682 | 706 | 3.5% |
| University General Fee | 764 | 814 | 872 | 977 | 1,184 | 21.2% |
| Information Tech Fee | 120 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 33.3% |
| Student Activity Fee | 106 | 111 | 112 | 118 | 118 | 0.0% |
| Media Fee | - | - | - | - | 10 | n/a |
| **Total, Commuting Student** | **$3,667** | **$3,749** | **$3,910** | **$4,153** | **$4,531** | **9.1%** |
| Avg. Housing Fee | 3,039 | 3,148 | 3,277 | 3,425 | 3,581 | 4.6% |
| Avg. Food Service | 2,379 | 2,469 | 2,548 | 2,662 | 2,777 | 4.3% |
| **Total, Dormitory Student** | **$9,085** | **$9,365** | **$9,734** | **$10,240** | **$10,889** | **6.3%** |

# Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $6,674 | $6,674 | $6,934 | $7,204 | $7,485 | 3.9% |
| University Fee | 1,512 | 1,565 | 1,620 | 1,677 | 1,736 | 3.5% |
| University General Fee | 764 | 814 | 872 | 977 | 1,184 | 21.2% |
| Information Tech Fee | 120 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 33.3% |
| Student Activity Fee | 106 | 111 | 112 | 118 | 118 | 0.0% |
| Media Fee | - | - | - | - | 10 | n/a |
| **Total, Commuting Student** | **$9,176** | **$9,289** | **$9,663** | **$10,126** | **$10,733** | **6.0%** |
| Avg. Housing Fee | 3,039 | 3,148 | 3,277 | 3,425 | 3,581 | 4.6% |
| Avg. Food Service | 2,379 | 2,469 | 2,548 | 2,662 | 2,777 | 4.3% |
| **Total, Dormitory Student** | **$14,594** | **$14,905** | **$15,487** | **$16,213** | **$17,091** | **5.4%** |

# Community-Technical College System
## Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees
## In-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $1,608 | $1,608 | 1,680 | $1,680 | $1,764 | 5.0% |
| College Service Fee | 186 | 186 | 186 | 188 | 196 | 4.3% |
| Student Activity Fee | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0.0% |
| **Total** | **$1,814** | **$1,814** | **$1,886** | **$1,888** | **$1,980** | **4.9%** |

## Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $5,232 | $5,232 | $5,232 | $5,232 | $5,292 | 1.2% |
| College Service Fee | 186 | 186 | 186 | 564 | 588 | 4.3% |
| Student Activity Fee | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0.0% |
| **Total** | **$5,438** | **$5,438** | **$5,438** | **$5,816** | **$5,900** | **1.4%** |

# Charter Oak State College
# Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees
# In-State Students

| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Associates Degree | $600 | $675 | $702 | $730 | $759 | 4.0% |
| Bachelors Degree (1st year cost) | $715 | $785 | $812 | $840 | $869 | 3.5% |
| Bachelors Degree (after 1st year) | $428 | $453 | $465 | $483 | $502 | 3.9% |

# Out-of-State Students

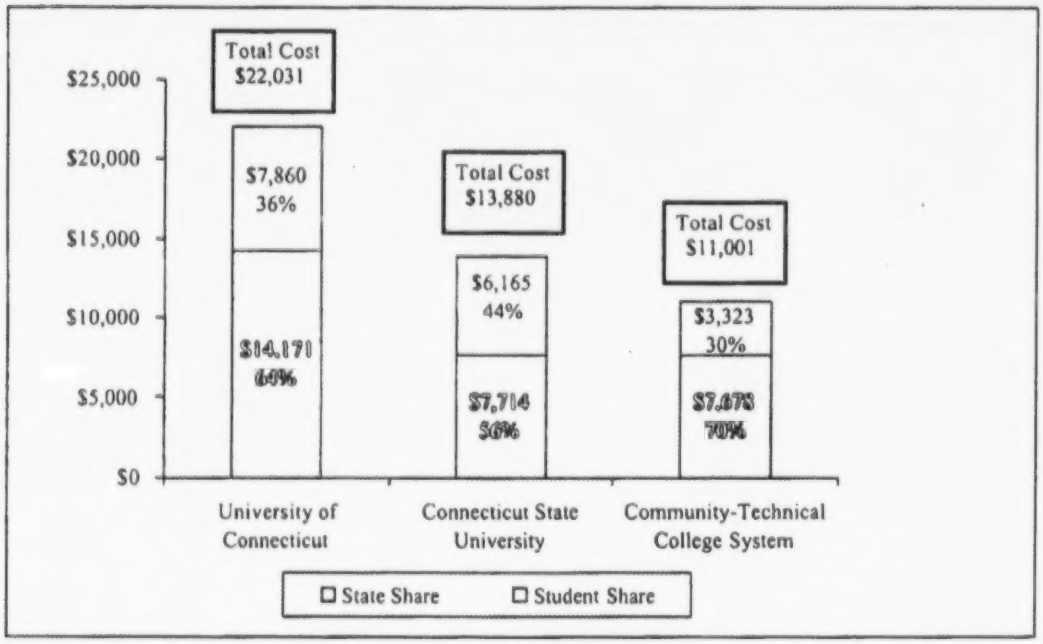
| | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 1 Year % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Associates Degree | $798 | $873 | $905 | $941 | $979 | 4.0% |
| Bachelors Degree (1st year cost) | $913 | $983 | $1,015 | $1,051 | $1,089 | 3.6% |
| Bachelors Degree (after 1st year) | $563 | $588 | $607 | $631 | $656 | 4.0% |

Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

# Student and State Share of Costs

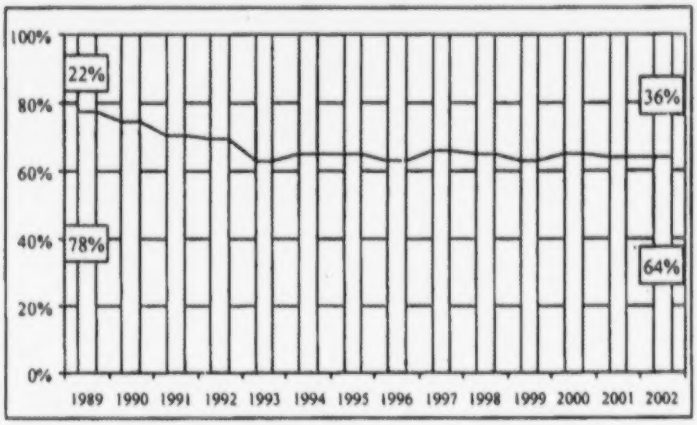
# Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2002



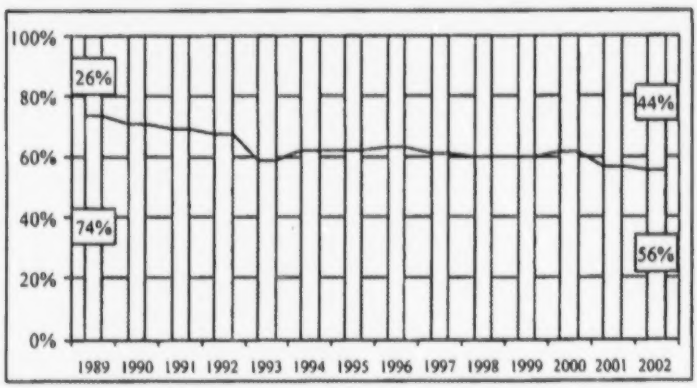

The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or "educational and general" expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, library services, student services, institutional support, physical plant operations and maintenance and student aid. They exclude auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories and food service operations. Estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, which are not directly appropriated to higher education, and bonded capital equipment expenditures are included. State support for other capital infrastructure projects are not included in this analysis. The University of Connecticut Health Center also is not part of this analysis.

This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The FY 2002 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut is $22,031, with 64 percent from the state. The Connecticut State University's cost is $13,880, with 56 percent coming from the state and the Community-Technical College System has a total cost of $11,001, with state support at 70 percent. Total cost has dropped over the last year due largely to a reduction in state support and significant enrollment increases. The percentage of state support, consequently, also has dropped one point at UConn and CSU as tuition begins to assume a larger share of costs. Only at the CTC System, where there was no tuition increase, did the student share actually drop one point from last year. FY 2002 is the second year of reduced state support and enrollment increases. When the enrollment increases are coupled with tuition increases in such a situation, cost share moves to the student.

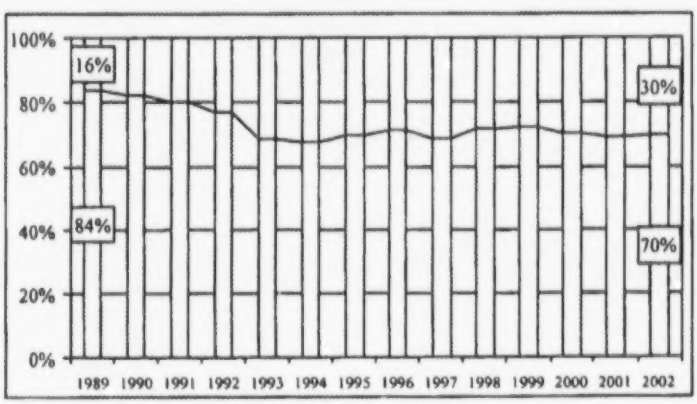
## University of Connecticut




## Connecticut State University



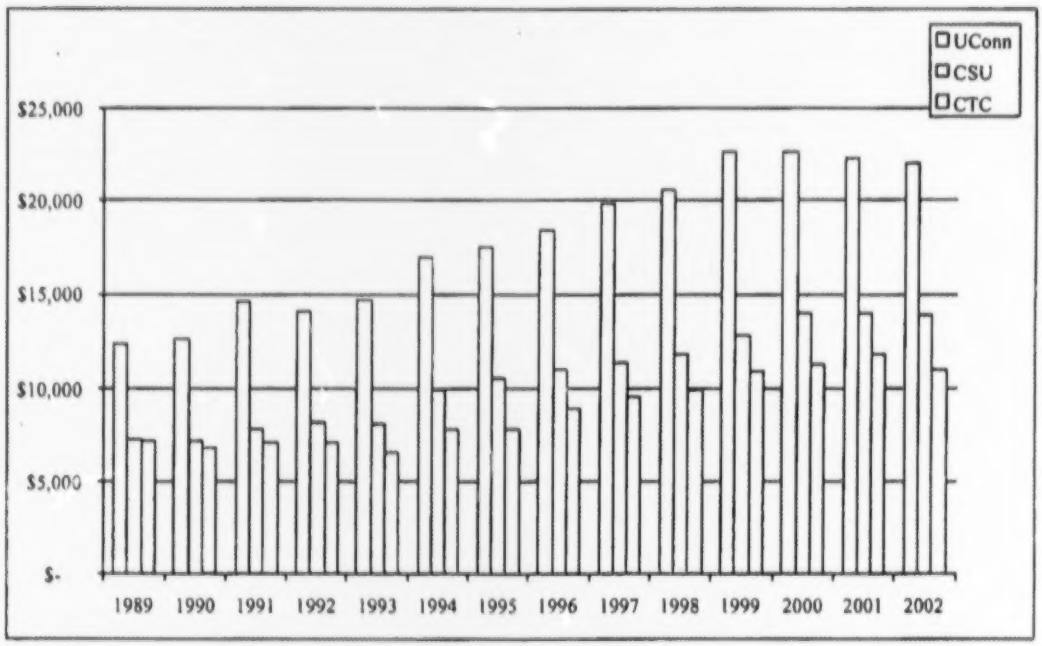

## Community-Technical College System




State support per FTE student as a percentage of total cost per student at the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and Community Technical College System declined rapidly from FY 1989 to FY 1993. Student/state share proportions have stabilized somewhat since FY1994 with only CSU projecting a significant change in share since FY 2000. Although CSU has received a smaller proportionate share of state support on a per student basis than UConn or the CTC System since the FY 1993 budget cuts, the FY 2001 and FY 2002 increases to student share appear to be linked to proportionately higher tuition and fee increases than the other constituent units.

Student Share
State Share

# Growth in Cost Per Student




The cost per student at Connecticut's public institutions is a reflection of educational and general expenditures divided by full-time equivalent students (FTE). The chart depicts this cost by constituent unit from the enrollment peak in 1989 to estimated costs for the current year. Over this period cost per student has grown 75 percent at the University of Connecticut, 94 percent at Connecticut State University and 62 percent at the Community-Technical College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index has increased 44 percent and the Higher Education Price Index has increased 55 percent, indicating that the public system has experienced a real growth in costs above what would be considered the norm.

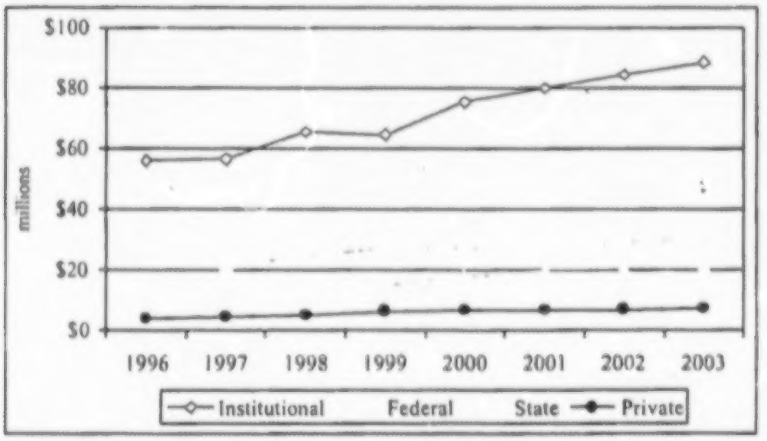
Costs remained relatively stable from 1989 to 1993 as state support steadily declined. Since that time, however, all three constituent units have displayed marked cost increases. Until 1998 the growth is a result of modest expenditure increases coupled with declining enrollments. Costs, however, continued to increase rapidly, along with the rising economy, through 2000 before beginning to drop off slightly in the last two years. Significant enrollment growth in recent years lowers the cost by spreading it out across a larger base. In addition, the reductions to state appropriations over the last two years are beginning to transfer cost to the student.

Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

# 2002 System Trends

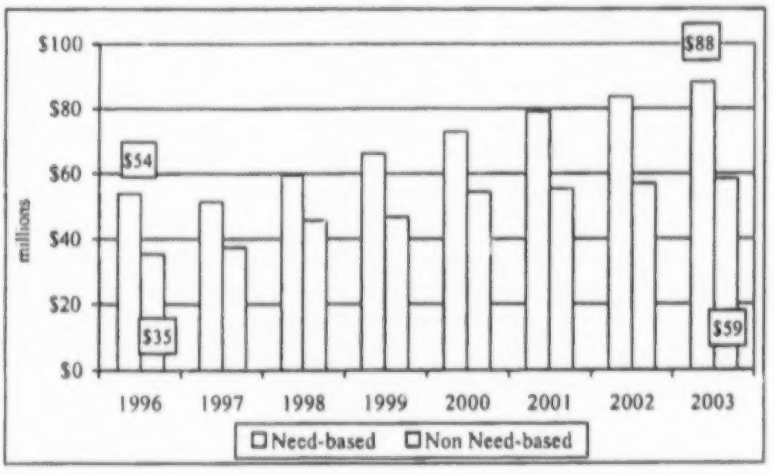
# Student Aid and Statutory Waivers

## Financial Aid Trends from All Sources




Student financial aid for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System has grown from $89.3 million in 1996 to an estimated $147.2 million for 2003. By source, as depicted at left, institutional aid is by far the largest amount and drawing away in size from other sources. Over the period, state aid has grown by 227 percent, institutional aid by 58 percent and federal aid by a more modest 32 percent. State aid has, in fact, grown from seven percent of total aid to 14 percent, while institutional aid has dropped from 63 percent to 60 percent and federal aid from 26 percent to 21 percent. Because federal and state aid are both need-based, their combined growth has allowed some institutional aid growth to be funneled to non need-based programs.

The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid remains the same at 60/40 over the period, even though non need-based aid grew slightly faster at 66 percent versus 64 percent for need-based aid. The majority of non need-based aid is at UConn and a significant portion of it is dedicated to graduate waivers, but there also has been significant growth in merit aid at both UConn and CSU. Since the current economy indicates a likely stall in the growth of state supported need-based aid and a similar threat to federal aid, it will become incumbent upon the institutions and, thereby, the students through a tuition set-aside, to provide financial aid growth for the foreseeable future.



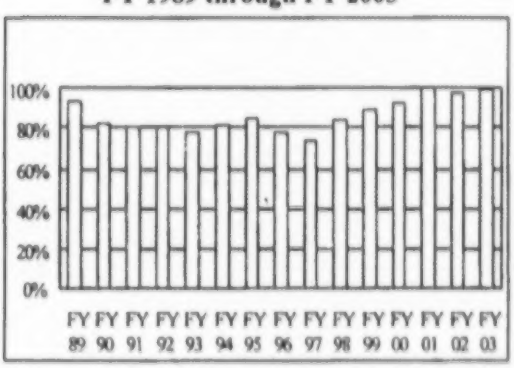
# The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)

| | CICSG Formula | CICSG Appropriation | Percent Funded |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1989 | $13,983,876 | $12,983,876 | 93% |
| FY 1990 | 14,837,131 | 12,235,132 | 82% |
| FY 1991 | 15,250,393 | 12,235,132 | 80% |
| FY 1992 | 15,024,088 | 12,055,530 | 80% |
| FY 1993 | 15,417,328 | 12,055,530 | 78% |
| FY 1994 | 14,705,399 | 12,055,530 | 82% |
| FY 1995 | 14,184,992 | 12,055,530 | 85% |
| FY 1996 | 15,395,824 | 12,055,530 | 78% |
| FY 1997 | 16,194,194 | 12,055,530 | 74% |
| FY 1998 | 17,056,712 | 14,344,863 | 84% |
| FY 1999 | 18,222,281 | 16,128,795 | 89% |
| FY 2000 | 18,302,385 | 16,949,378 | 93% |
| FY 2001 | 18,800,713 | 18,776,929 | 100% |
| FY 2002 | 19,269,387 | 18,776,929 | 98% |
| FY 2003 | 18,400,602 | 18,776,929 | 102% |
| Gov. Rec | 16,228,287 | 16,146,055 | 99.5% |

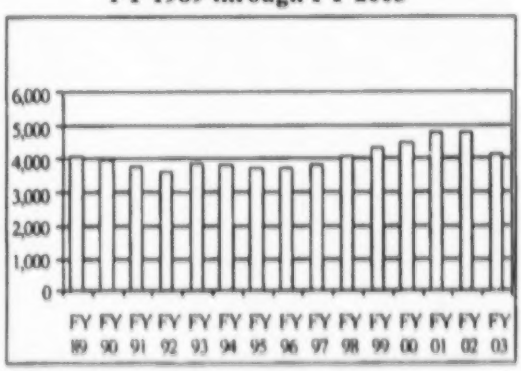
State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education and then allocated to Connecticut independent colleges by statutory formula. The colleges select recipients according to each institution's financial aid packaging policy. Recipients **must** exhibit **financial need** and be **Connecticut residents**.

This program began in FY 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from FY 1998 through FY 2001, bringing the program to full statutory funding. For FY 2001, with the program fully funded, 4,787 students received awards averaging $3,964. For 2003 the original appropriation was 102 percent of the funding formula as a result of 2001 reductions to state support for public colleges upon which the formula is based. The Governor's recommendation reduces funding to 100 percent of formula and, in an effort to share cost reductions, removes the four national independents with endowments in excess of $100 million from the formula. These institutions are Connecticut College, Trinity College, Wesleyan University and Yale University.

**CICSG Percent Funded FY 1989 through FY 2003**




**CICSG Number of Recipients FY 1989 through FY 2003**



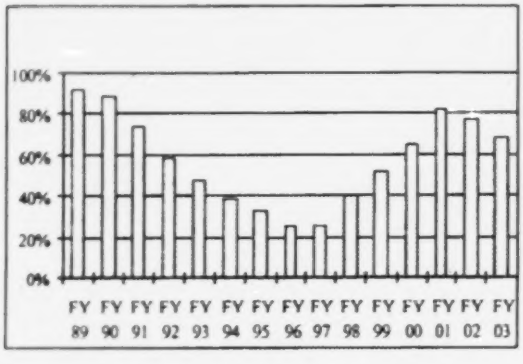
# Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)

| | CAPCS Formula | CAPCS Appropriation | Percent Funded |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1989 | $5,633,304 | $5,133,304 | 91% |
| FY 1990 | 6,376,617 | 5,633,304 | 88% |
| FY 1991 | 7,678,537 | 5,633,304 | 73% |
| FY 1992 | 9,600,073 | 5,562,888 | 58% |
| FY 1993 | 11,626,664 | 5,562,888 | 48% |
| FY 1994 | 14,417,492 | 5,562,888 | 39% |
| FY 1995 | 16,775,157 | 5,562,888 | 33% |
| FY 1996 | 21,371,316 | 5,562,888 | 26% |
| FY 1997 | 21,371,316 | 5,562,888 | 26% |
| FY 1998 | 21,678,216 | 8,696,397 | 40% |
| FY 1999 | 22,155,510 | 11,327,414 | 51% |
| FY 2000 | 22,308,702 | 14,552,940 | 65% |
| FY 2001 | 24,300,536 | 19,759,261 | 81% |
| FY 2002 | 25,563,271 | 19,759,261 | 77% |
| FY 2003 | 28,997,909 | 19,759,261 | 68% |
| Gov. Rec. | 28,997,909 | 19,759,261 | 68% |

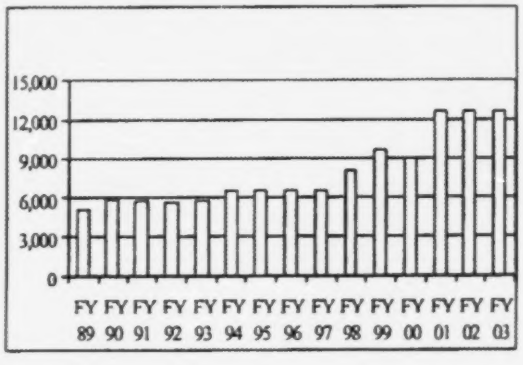
State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education via a statutory formula and then allocated to Connecticut public colleges by a formula weighing need and cost of attendance. The colleges select recipients according to each institution's financial aid packaging policy. Recipients **must** exhibit **financial need** and be **Connecticut residents.**

This program began in FY 1989 and was funded at 91 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 26 percent formula funding by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from FY 1998 through FY 2001, resulting in an increase to 81 percent of formula funding. For FY 2001 12,510 students received awards averaging $1,572. Both the number of recipients and the average award have nearly doubled since FY 1997. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, the appropriation is consistent with FY 2001.

**CAPCS Percent Funded**

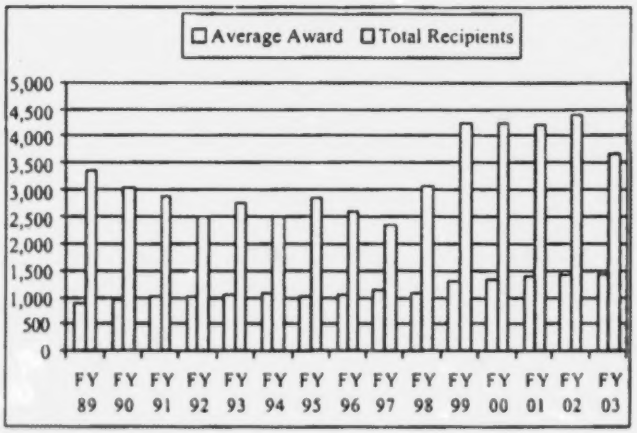



**CAPCS Number of Recipients FY 1989 through FY 2003**



# Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

**Total Recipients and Average Award**

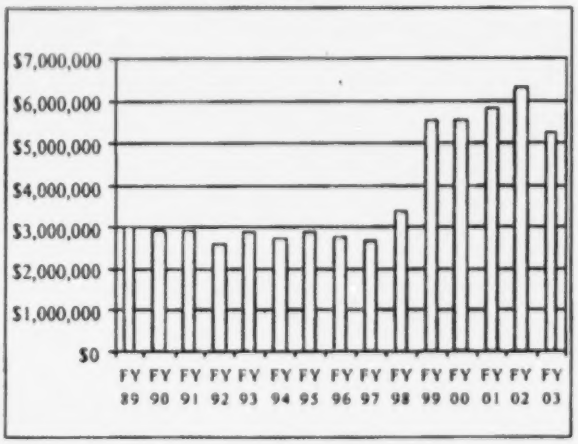



This is a **need- and merit-based program** administered by the Department of Higher Education. The state appropriation is supplemented by federal LEAP (Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) funds. The Department first selects students who pass an academic screen (top 20% of class or SAT scores above 1200). Recipients are then determined based on the family's ability to pay for college. Recipients may take the award to any Connecticut college or a college located in one of eight reciprocal states.

The maximum out-of-state award has been $500 since FY 1981. In-state awards range between $500 and $2,000, depending upon cost of education and family ability to pay. As with the other two aid programs, funding levels limited availability of the awards for much of the 90's. In this case, funding was limited to families able to contribute $3,000 or less for most of the 90's. Significant increases in FY 1998 and FY 1999 have raised the program's appropriation to $5.4 million and have provided an additional 2,000 awards, nearly doubling the program's FY1997 total. Flat funding for FY 2002 and reduced funding for FY 2003 will likely bring recipients below 4,000 for the first time since 1998. FY 2002 estimated expenditures include LEAP funds, the Governor's recommended expenditures for FY 2003 do not . LEAP is funded on a maintenance-of-effort basis, therefore, any reduction to state funding could endanger the receipt of LEAP funding.

| | Total Expenditures | Total Recipients | Average Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1989 | 3,008,112 | 3,339 | 901 |
| FY 1990 | 2,946,150 | 3,045 | 968 |
| FY 1991 | 2,936,779 | 2,876 | 1,021 |
| FY 1992 | 2,587,800 | 2,506 | 1,033 |
| FY 1993 | 2,906,050 | 2,742 | 1,060 |
| FY 1994 | 2,725,474 | 2,742 | 994 |
| FY 1995 | 2,909,238 | 2,846 | 1,022 |
| FY 1996 | 2,743,096 | 2,597 | 1,056 |
| FY 1997 | 2,678,557 | 2,341 | 1,144 |
| FY 1998 | 3,376,277 | 3,091 | 1,092 |
| FY 1999 | 5,429,986 | 4,259 | 1,275 |
| FY 2000 | 5,548,918 | 4,247 | 1,307 |
| FY 2001 | 5,826,289 | 4,215 | 1,383 |
| FY 2002 | 6,280,718 | 4,415 | 1,423 |
| FY 2003 | 5,250,000 | 3,689 | 1,423 |

**Total Expenditures**



## Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program

In 1999, the Department of Higher Education launched the Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program as a means of encouraging more minority students to enter teaching in Connecticut. Minority junior or senior college students enrolled in state teacher education programs are nominated by their institutions to receive up to a $5,000 grant for each of their last two years in college. In addition, students who go on to teach in a Connecticut public school system are eligible for a $2,500 stipend annually for up to four years to offset student loans. A qualified student who goes on to teach in a Connecticut school for four years can receive a total of $20,000: $10,000 while in college to help avoid taking out a student loan, and $10,000 while teaching to help repay student loans already incurred. The program targets at least 50 new recipients per year of whom 10 percent must be Community College transfers. Grants also are available to minority students enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program. Since the addition of ARC II in 2001 and its expansion of shortage area programs in 2002, the program is now offered at five sites and the awards have doubled and redoubled.

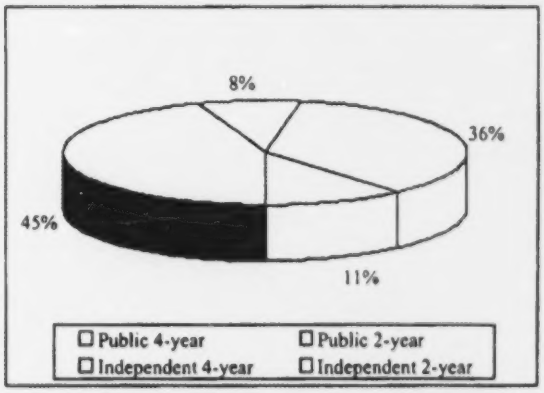
The figures below illustrate program results for FY 1999 through FY 2001, estimated FY 2002 activity, and preliminary FY 2003, based on the current appropriation. FY 2002 is the third year of this program and the second year that stipends are available to graduates who are teaching in Connecticut's schools. Program graduates are currently teaching in 20 Connecticut towns, most in Bloomfield, Bristol, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven and Waterbury. Among current grant recipients there are 23 community college transfers, 22 percent of the total. Current recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, all four campuses of the Connecticut State University system, Yale University, Fairfield University, the University of Hartford and St. Joseph College. The large number of ARC grants awarded in FY 2002 is possible as a result of carryover funding from FY 2001 projected stipends that were not paid. The Governor has requested a reduction of FY 2002 spending to the FY 2001 level. This does not appear possible unless a significant number of stipends are not paid. The FY 2003 estimate is based on the original appropriation. As recipients move out to teach and the need for full funding increases, the recommended flat or reduced funding will severely limit the number of new participants in both college and ARC programs.

### Program Recipients

| | 1999 Total | | 2000 Total | | 2001 Total | | 2002 Estimated | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Awards | Dollars | Awards | Dollars | Awards | Dollars | Awards | Dollars | Awards | Dollars |
| College Grants | 23 | $112,500 | 83 | $387,500 | 85 | $395,000 | 75 | $375,000 | 75 | $375,000 |
| ARC Grants | 4 | 5,500 | 5 | 8,060 | 12 | 24,000 | 31 | 62,000 | 12 | 24,000 |
| Stipends | | | | | 17 | 42,500 | 41 | 102,500 | 57 | 142,500 |
| Total | 27 | $118,000 | 88 | $395,560 | 114 | $461,500 | 134 | $539,500 | 144 | $541,500 |

# CT*info*Tech Scholarship Grant Program

**Funding by Institution Type**



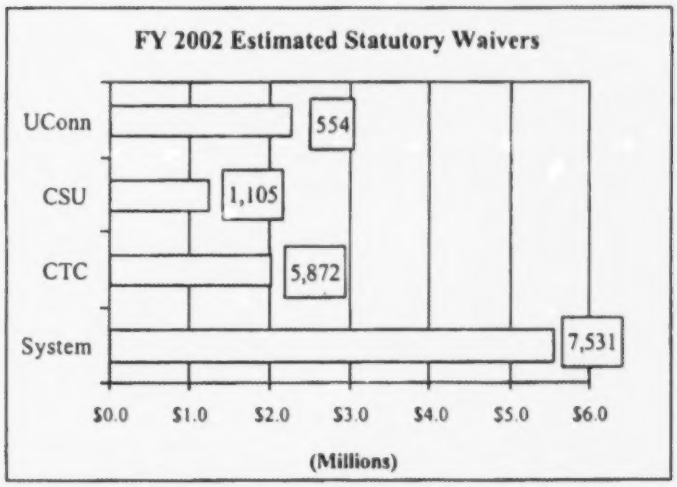

This competitive, merit-based pilot program provides scholarship grants and loan reimbursements for people pursuing an information technology related occupation in Connecticut in 2000-01. During the 2000 legislative session, $1.25 million was appropriated for the information technology scholarship program and another $1.25 million was appropriated for loan reimbursement.

The scholarship program applies to all institutions of higher education in Connecticut that offer undergraduate or graduate degrees or certificates. Full-time, matriculated students entering or enrolled in information technology programs during the 2000-01 academic year were eligible to compete for a grant paying the combined costs of tuition and required fees up to a maximum of $3,000 per year for up to four years. The merit requirement consisted of a minimum overall GPA of 2.50 and nomination by the Dean of the respective program. Entering first semester students must have been in the top half of their high school classes or have a combined total of 1100 on the SAT. Those selected for admission constitute a cohort and scholarship grants for succeeding years are only available to eligible members of this cohort. The total eligibility period for any member may not exceed four consecutive years or the equivalent of eight academic semesters. Of the 536 students who applied for the grant, more than 90 percent met eligibility requirements and nearly 50 percent of those received awards. The distribution of awards among types of institutions is displayed in the chart above. Although the independent institutions received more than half the awards, the largest number of awards per institution went to the University of Connecticut (51), followed by Connecticut State University (34).

The loan reimbursement program is available to any person who 1) meets the eligibility requirements for the scholarship program, 2) majored in an information technology related field, and 3) was employed on or after January 1, 2001 by a Connecticut company in an information technology related position. A loan reimbursement of up to $2,500 per year will be available up to a maximum of two years employment. Applications for this program are currently being accepted.

| | Applied | Eligible | Awarded | Percent of Total Awarded | 4-Year Amount Awarded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public 4-Year Institutions** | 205 | 191 | 85 | 45% | $ 483,000 |
| **Public 2-Year Institutions** | 83 | 66 | 27 | 41% | 74,453 |
| **Independent 4-Year Institutions** | 219 | 200 | 106 | 53% | 649,500 |
| **Independent 2-Year Institutions** | 29 | 29 | 19 | 66% | 45,000 |
| **Total** | 536 | 486 | 237 | 49% | $1,251,953 |

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Statutory Waivers

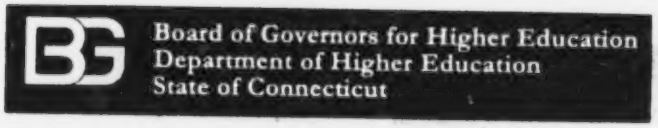



State statutes provide tuition benefits to certain veterans and national guardsmen and, on a space available basis, to senior citizens. The statutes also provide for reimbursement of the cost of waivers that exceed certain revenue thresholds (for UConn and CSU, 2.5 percent of tuition revenue; five percent for the community colleges). However, since funds for this purpose have never been appropriated, the cost of these waivers is borne by other students.

The graph above shows the estimated value of the statutory waivers for 2002 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2002, the public higher education system anticipates providing 7,351 waivers, the same as in 2001. From 1997 to 1999, the number of waivers hovered around 7,000. In 2000, participation jumped 6.6 percent to just short of 7,500 and is estimated to remain at that level through FY 2002. More than half the growth (288 waivers) between 1999 and 2000 is due to a 21 percent increase in participation by national guardsmen, an increase which occurs at all three constituent units to varying degrees.

The cost of these waivers approached $4.9 million in 1997 and remained fairly constant through 1999. In 2000, costs rose by another 8.4 percent to $5.2 million and are estimated to grow about three percent per year reaching $5.5 million in 2002. The cost of waivers, as is the case with the cost of education, is growing at a much higher rate than the numbers receiving them.

| | 1997 Actual | 1998 Actual | 1999 Actual | 2000 Actual | 2001 Estimated | 2002 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of Waivers** | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | 388 | 411 | 411 | 554 | 554 | 554 |
| Connecticut State University | 1,258 | 1,276 | 1,181 | 1,091 | 1,105 | 1,105 |
| Community-Technical Colleges | 5,516 | 5,197 | 5,462 | 5,872 | 5,872 | 5,872 |
| **Total** | **7,162** | **6,884** | **7,054** | **7,517** | **7,531** | **7,531** |
| Percent Change | -3.4% | -3.9% | 2.5% | 6.6% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| **Dollar Value** | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | $1,540,880 | $1,553,512 | $1,600,117 | $2,128,573 | $2,192,430 | $2,277,935 |
| Connecticut State University | 1,279,842 | 1,324,423 | 1,241,284 | 1,136,956 | 1,196,198 | 1,242,850 |
| Community-Technical Colleges | 2,055,202 | 1,798,833 | 1,963,488 | 1,943,155 | 1,984,560 | 2,027,088 |
| **Total** | **$4,875,924** | **$4,676,768** | **$4,804,889** | **$5,208,684** | **$5,373,188** | **$5,547,873** |
| Percent Change | 0.3% | -4.1% | 2.7% | 8.4% | 3.2% | 3.3% |

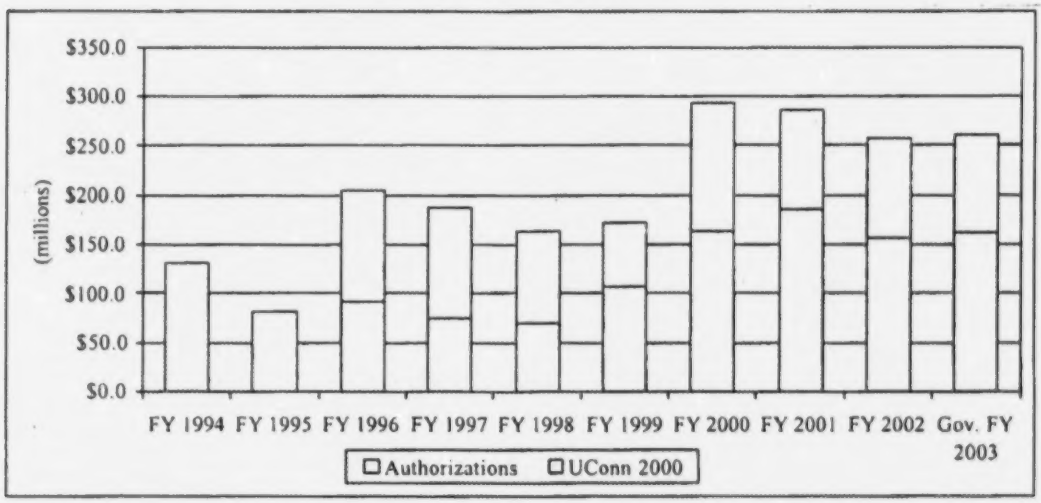



# 2002 System Trends

# Capital Budget

# Connecticut Public Higher Education System General Obligation and UConn 2000 Bond Authorizations

## Bond Authorizations




The Connecticut public higher education system includes the University of Connecticut and its Health Center, the Connecticut State University, the Community-Technical College System, and Charter Oak State College. The growth in authorizations began in FY 1996 with the start of UConn 2000. Growth continued in the fall of 1997 when the Governor announced capital programs comparable to UConn 2000 for both CSU and the CTC System in the amount of $640 million over five years. FY 2002 represents the last year of the initial five-year $640 million commitment to both constituent units which grew to $769 million ($425.5 million to CSU and $343.3 million to CTC System). As part of the original biennial budget, the Governor announced the extension of this program for an additional five years, running from FY 2003 through FY 2007, with $335 and $400 million committed to the CTC System and CSU, respectively. Over the life of these two capital programs, a total of $1.5 billion in general obligation bonds will be invested to revamp the CSU and CTC campuses and, when UConn 2000 is included, the amount increases to nearly $2.5 billion. These funds are rebuilding the public higher education infrastructure for the benefit of the students, faculty and Connecticut's citizenry.

As part of the mid-biennial budget, the Governor is recommending the extension of UConn 2000 through a new program, 21st Century UConn. The 11-year, $1.3 billion program will begin in FY 2005 with a supplemental bond authorization of $50 million and run through FY 2015. About $1.0 billion will be invested at Storrs, the regional campuses and the law school with about $300 million going to the University's Health Center in Farmington. Over the life of UConn 2000 and 21st Century UConn, a total of $2.3 billion stands to be invested in facilities and equipment throughout the University of Connecticut and its Health Center.

# Connecticut Higher Education
# Capital Budget Summary
# Authorizations & Governor's Recommendations

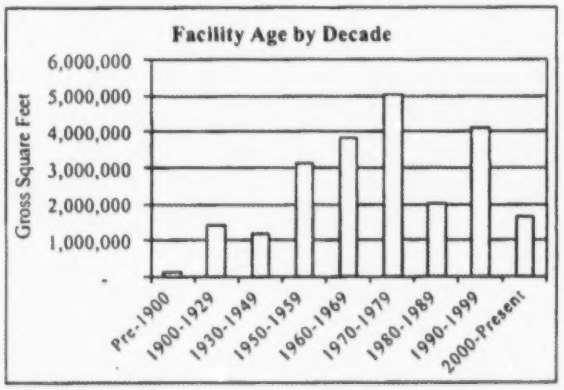
| Constituent Unit | Final Authorization FY 2002 | Final Authorization FY 2003 | Governor's Recommended FY 2003 | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| University of Connecticut | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| UConn Health Center | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| Connecticut State University | 88,551,000 | 95,658,00 | 95,658,000 | 36.5% |
| Community-Technical College System | 69,069,611 | 66,162,100 | 66,162,100 | 25.3% |
| Charter Oak State College/CTDLC* | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| **Subtotal** | **157,620,611** | **161,820,100** | **161,820,100** | **61.8%** |
| UConn 2000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 38.2% |
| **Total Authorizations** | **257,620,611** | **261,820,100** | **261,820,100** | **100.0%** |

| Project Type | Final Authorization FY 2002 | Final Authorization FY 2003 | Governor's Recommended FY 2003 | Percent of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Code Compliance/Deferred Maint. | 6,651,000 | 1,274,000 | 1,274,000 | 0.5% |
| Renovations/Additions | 38,763,000 | 56,437,100 | 56,437,100 | 21.5% |
| New Construction | 83,320,948 | 80,109,000 | 80,109,000 | 30.6% |
| Acquisitions | 24,785,663 | 24,000,000 | 24,000,000 | 9.2% |
| Other: Demolition, Studies | 4,190,000 | - | - | 0.0% |
| **Subtotal** | **157,620,611** | **161,820,100** | **161,820,100** | **61.8%** |
| UConn 2000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 38.2% |
| **Total Authorizations** | **257,621,611** | **261,820,100** | **261,820,100** | **100.0%** |

*Eligible for an allocation from the OPM Capital Equipment Purchase Fund (CEPF).

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Age of Facilities

Connecticut public higher education includes 18 colleges and universities on 28 campuses throughout the state. The 12 community colleges maintain 15 campuses, the four state universities maintain four campuses, the research university maintains eight campuses including a health center and a law school, and the external degree college maintains one campus. The campuses are located in both rural and urban areas occupying about 6,000 acres with 22.5 million square feet in over 500 buildings.




Source: Joint Effort for State Inventory Reporting (Jestir) Database.

Connecticut's public institutions have grown dramatically since the mid-1900's. During the 1960's and 1970's, nearly 30 percent of the present facilities were constructed accounting for 8.8 million square feet. Through UConn 2000 and similar programs for CSU and the CTCs, an additional 25 percent of the current 22 million square feet was constructed from late 1990's through 2001. The state universities doubled the size of their facilities during the 1960's as they expanded their missions from teacher training to more comprehensive colleges and then universities. The growth in facilities for the community colleges has been more stable since the 1960's when these colleges were created. Nearly 40 percent of the community college facilities were built before 1970 making them over 30 years old. The majority of the UConn Health Center physical plant was completed in the early 1970's. It stands as the only unit of higher education not to receive a significant capital investment. However, under the Governor's proposed 21st Century UConn program, the Health Center could receive about $300 million to improve its aging infrastructure to better serve students, faculty and Connecticut's residents.

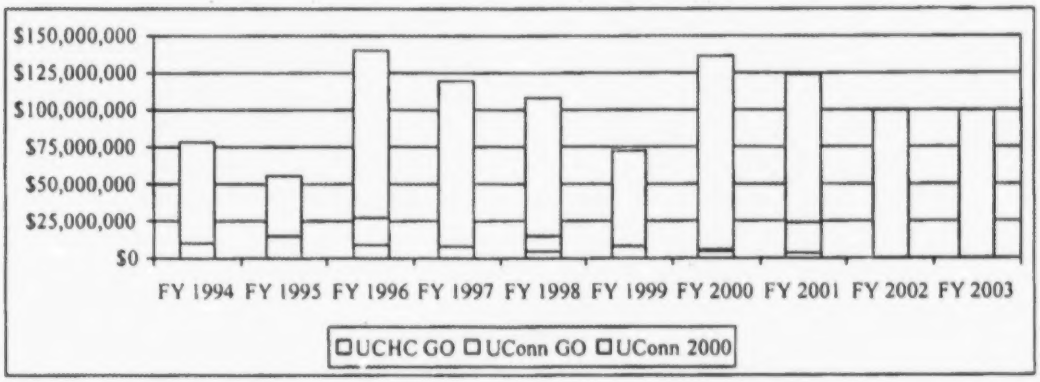
As part of the significant state investment in our higher education facilities, it is imperative that these facilities receive a commensurate amount of support for operations and maintenance. This is a critical step in preserving and protecting the taxpayers investment as well as insuring these buildings continue to serve the needs for which they were built.

## Public Higher Education Facilities - Gross Square Feet by Decade

| | Pre-1900 | 1900-1929 | 1930-1949 | 1950-1959 | 1960-1969 | 1970-1979 | 1980-1989 | 1990-1999 | 2000-Present | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UConn | 93,667 | 795,935 | 861,261 | 2,259,822 | 1,395,488 | 1,418,814 | 154,607 | 1,905,739 | 720,825 | 9,606,158 |
| UCHC | - | - | - | - | 37,387 | 1,315,705 | 188,526 | 393,541 | - | 1,935,159 |
| CSU | 2,790 | 574,036 | 96,372 | 831,374 | 1,376,020 | 1,651,346 | 1,049,880 | 1,374,465 | 524,049 | 7,480,332 |
| CTC | 57,210 | 39,789 | 233,248 | 25,490 | 991,301 | 617,635 | 628,090 | 416,410 | 427,453 | 3,426,626 |
| COSC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,570 | - | 14,570 |
| **Total** | **153,667** | **1,409,760** | **1,190,881** | **3,116,686** | **3,800,196** | **5,003,500** | **2,021,103** | **4,104,725** | **1,672,327** | **22,472,845** |
| Percent | 1% | 6% | 5% | 14% | 17% | 22% | 9% | 18% | 7% | |

# University of Connecticut & Health Center

## Authorizations



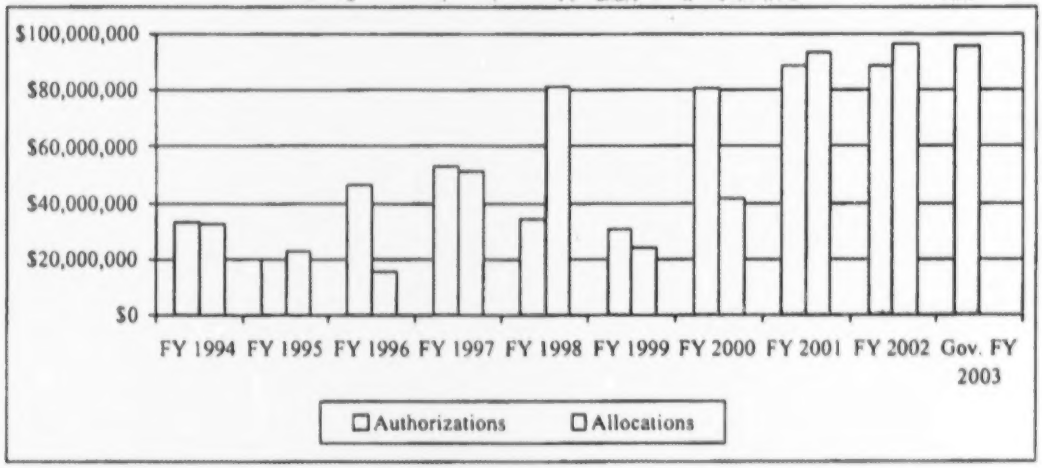

Under the proposed $1.3 billion capital program, deferred maintenance/code compliance/ ADA accounts for $265 million, while equipment, telecom and library collections amount to $275 million for UConn and the Health Center. These two projects represent 42 percent of the total program budget. Some of the large projects for UConn include Residential Life Facilities for $90 million, New Classroom Buildings (Arjona & Monteith) for $66 million, and Recreational and Intercollegiate Facilities for $31 million. The major projects at the Health Center include the main building renovations for $75 million, the construction of a Research Tower for $60 million and the renovation of the Center for Laboratory Animal Care building for $14 million. In addition, the University has used three series of special obligation revenue bonds totaling nearly $200 million for the construction of various types of student housing and a parking garage.

| | UConn 2000 | GO Health Center | Proposed UConn Plan | Proposed Health Center Plan | Total 21st Century UConn | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1996 | $112.5 | 9.5 | | | | 122.0 |
| FY 1997 | 112.0 | 7.9 | | | | 119.9 |
| FY 1998 | 93.1 | 5.2 | | | | 98.3 |
| FY 1999 | 64.3 | 7.9 | | | | 72.2 |
| FY 2000 | 130.0 | 4.2 | | | | 134.2 |
| FY 2001 | 120.0 | 3.4 | | | | 123.4 |
| FY 2002 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | | | 100.0 |
| Gov. 2003 | 100.0 | 0.0 | | | | 100.0 |
| FY 2004 | 100.0 | 0.0 | Recommended | | | 100.0 |
| FY 2005 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 30.4 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| FY 2006 | | | 57.0 | 22.0 | 79.0 | 79.0 |
| FY 2007 | | | 60.0 | 29.0 | 89.0 | 89.0 |
| FY 2008 | | | 90.0 | 30.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 |
| FY 2009 | | | 130.0 | 25.0 | 155.0 | 155.0 |
| FY 2010 | | | 125.0 | 35.5 | 160.5 | 160.5 |
| FY 2011 | | | 130.0 | 31.5 | 161.5 | 161.5 |
| FY 2012 | | | 110.0 | 28.1 | 138.1 | 138.1 |
| FY 2013 | | | 100.0 | 29.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 |
| FY 2014 | | | 100.0 | 26.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 |
| FY 2015 | | | 81.4 | 9.5 | 90.9 | 90.9 |
| **Total** | **$982.0** | **$38.1** | **$1,003.0** | **$297.0** | **$1,300.0** | **$2,320.1** |

Source: OPM Capital Database and Budget Book

# Connecticut State University
# General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations
# FY 1994 – FY 2003

## Authorizations and Allocations




Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2002 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2001 through January 30, 2002.

From 1990 through 2001, the Connecticut State University System has added approximately 1.9 million square feet, or 25 percent of its current 7.5 million square feet. These facilities have been funded through general obligations bonds from the state and three series of Connecticut Health & Educational Facilities Authority (CHEFA) bonds in the amount of $106.6 million. The fourth series of CHEFA bonds are schedule to be sold in March 2002 in an amount not to exceed $77 million. This would bring the total funds raise through CHEFA to about $183 million and, when included with GO bonds, the amount reaches just over $1.0 billion from FY 1996-2007. The debt service from CHEFA bonds is paid through student fees.

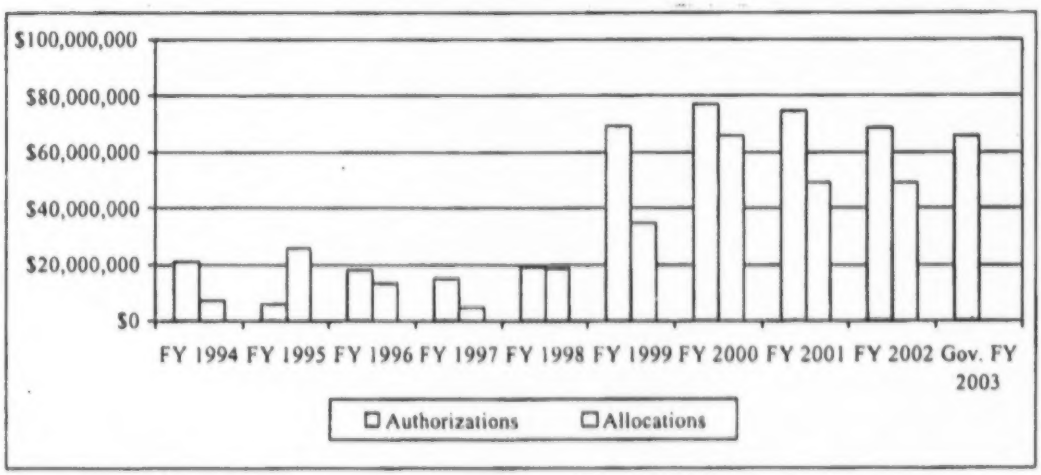
These funds have provided the campuses with the funding necessary to bring their facilities into the 21st century. In this regard, the State Universities have seen the completion of two new state-of-the-art libraries at Eastern and Western with expansions and renovations sought for the remaining two libraries at Central and Southern. The Vance Academic Center recently opened at Central, while Engleman Hall at Southern is in the midst of a major renovation and expansion.

**CSU Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)**

| (millions) | Authorizations |
|---|---|
| FY 1996 | $47.4 |
| FY 1997 | 56.1 |
| FY 1998 | 34.1 |
| FY 1999 | 30.5 |
| FY 2000 | 80.6 |
| FY 2001 | 88.4 |
| FY 2002 | 88.6 |
| **Subtotal** | **$425.5** |
| | **Recommended** |
| FY 2003 Gov. | $95.7 |
| FY 2004 Est. | 76.0 |
| FY 2005 Est. | 76.0 |
| FY 2006 Est. | 76.0 |
| FY 2007 Est. | 76.0 |
| **Subtotal** | **$400.0** |
| **Grand Total** | **$825.5** |

# Community-Technical College System
# General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations
# FY 1994—FY 2003

**Authorizations and Allocations**




Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2002 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2001 through January 30, 2002.

From 1990 through 2001, the Community-Technical College System has added approximately 850,000 square feet or 25 percent of its current 3.4 million square feet. Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport was the first to receive a new downtown campus which has been extremely successful in attracting students with enrollment increasing over 75 percent since its opening in 1997. Manchester Community College recently opened its Learning Resource Center with a state-of-art library and that will be followed with the opening of the Center of Arts, Science and Technology in late 2002/early 2003. Capital Community College will be consolidating its Woodland and Flatbush campuses into a new 11-story downtown Hartford facility. The move with take place during the summer with classes officially commencing in fall 2002. Northwestern Connecticut Community College in Winsted is well on its way toward implementing its master plan which includes a new Learning Resource Center along with a complete renovation of Founders Hall. Plans for consolidation of campuses at both Three Rivers and at Gateway Community College are in process. Through the use of capitol funds, the Community-Technical College System has made significant progress in bringing its facilities into the 21st century to reflect the quality of its programs.

**CTC Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)**

| (millions) | Authorizations |
|---|---|
| FY 1996 | $18.2 |
| FY 1997 | 14.8 |
| FY 1998 | 19.5 |
| FY 1999 | 69.7 |
| FY 2000 | 77.2 |
| FY 2001 | 74.9 |
| FY 2002 | 69.1 |
| **Subtotal** | **$343.3** |
| | **Recommended** |
| FY 2003 Gov. | $66.2 |
| FY 2004 Est. | 67.0 |
| FY 2005 Est. | 67.0 |
| FY 2006 Est. | 67.0 |
| FY 2007 Est. | 67.8 |
| **Subtotal** | **$335.0** |
| **Grand Total** | **$678.3** |

# Connecticut Public Higher Education
# Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1998-2003

| | FY 1998 | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | Gov. Rec. FY 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bond Authorizations** | | | | | | |
| University of Connecticut | 9,400,000 | - | - | 20,000,000 | - | - |
| UConn Health Center | 5,058,000 | 7,881,000 | 4,250,000 | 3,400,000 | - | - |
| Connecticut State University | 34,098,204 | 30,451,500 | 80,558,500 | 88,352,000 | 88,551,000 | 95,658,000 |
| Community-Tech College System | 19,505,930 | 69,705,000 | 77,186,773 | 74,854,700 | 69,069,611 | 66,162,100 |
| Charter Oak State College | 2,415,802 | 142,000 | 15,200 | 42,900 | 81,500 | - |
| **Subtotal Authorizations** | **70,477,936** | **108,179,500** | **162,010,473** | **186,649,600** | **157,702,111** | **161,820,100** |
| UConn2000 Authorizations | 93,146,000 | 64,311,000 | 130,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| **Total Authorizations** | **163,623,936** | **172,490,500** | **292,010,473** | **286,649,600** | **257,702,111** | **261,820,100** |
| **Bond Allocations** | | | | | **July 2001 - Jan. 2002** | |
| University of Connecticut | 28,550,000 | 592,054 | - | 20,000,000 | - | - |
| UConn Health Center | 7,965,000 | - | 511,700 | 5,079,151 | 9,262,954 | - |
| Connecticut State University | 81,213,102 | 23,951,549 | 41,298,073 | 93,183,088 | 96,548,648 | - |
| Community-Tech College System | 18,767,961 | 34,496,764 | 65,909,639 | 49,169,024 | 49,415,413 | - |
| Charter Oak State College | 2,415,802 | 142,000 | 15,200 | 42,900 | 81,500 | - |
| **Subtotal Bond Allocations** | **138,911,865** | **59,182,367** | **107,734,612** | **167,474,163** | **155,308,515** | **-** |
| UConn2000 Allocations | 93,146,000 | 64,311,000 | 130,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | - |
| **Total Bond Allocations** | **222,896,744** | **222,795,430** | **121,351,407** | **239,570,912** | **270,845,347** | **-** |

Source: Authorizations and Allocations from OPM Capital database.

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